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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Today: Temp. 13-9 (55-48). Tomorrow: 15-5 (59-41).
Wednesday: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 12-9 (54-48).
Thursday: Rain, mainly dry. Temp. 12-9 (54-48).
Friday: Rain, mainly dry. Temp. 12-9 (54-48).
Saturday: Rain, mainly dry. Temp. 12-9 (54-48).
Sunday: Rain, mainly dry. Temp. 12-9 (54-48).
NEW YORK: Clear, 12-11 (54-51). Yesterday's temp. 12-11 (54-51).

Austria	20 17 S	Lebanon	20 17 S	61.35
Belgium	20 17 S	Luxembourg	20 17 S	61.35
Denmark	20 17 S	Morocco	20 17 S	61.35
France	20 17 S	Netherlands	20 17 S	61.35
Germany	20 17 S	Portugal	20 17 S	61.35
Greece	20 17 S	Spain	20 17 S	61.35
India	20 17 S	Sweden	20 17 S	61.35
Italy	20 17 S	Switzerland	20 17 S	61.35
Japan	20 17 S	Turkey	20 17 S	61.35
South Africa	20 17 S	U.S. Military (CST)	20 17 S	61.35
U.S. Eastern	20 17 S	U.S. Military (EST)	20 17 S	61.35

to 23,846

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1975

Established 1887

No Policy Shift Seen

Kissinger, Mao Hold 'Very Useful' Talks

By H.D.S. Greenway

BEIJING, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung this evening for an hour and 40 minutes. The meeting took place at Mr. Mao's residence and a state Department spokesman quoted the secretary as saying he found the talks "very useful." Mr. Mao, 81, was said to seem physically frail but mentally alert.

The New China News Agency said that the conversations were held in a friendly atmosphere and that Chairman Mao had asked Mr. Kissinger to convey his regards to President Ford.

A meeting with Chairman Mao is the highest honor that China can bestow on a foreign visitor. It is the fourth time that Mr. Kissinger has met with Mr. Mao in eight visits to this country.

Turks Ready To Negotiate U.S. Bases

Talks Set Next Week; Cyprus Moves Hinted

ANKARA, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—Turkey announced today that it would start negotiations with the United States next week on reopening American bases.

A statement by Foreign Minister Hasan Sabri Caglayangi said that he had partial lifting of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey. It would also allow the deadlocked intercommunal Cyprus negotiations to proceed with wider scope, he said.

Turkish officials said this meant that Ankara was now prepared to discuss the possibility of handing back some of the territory it won when it invaded the island in the summer of 1974. They did not elaborate.

Arms Ban Lifted

The U.S. Congress imposed the arms embargo in February in protest against the use of American weapons in the Cyprus invasion. It lifted the ban earlier this month. Since then, the United States has been urging Turkey to take a conciliatory Cyprus line and reopen some of the U.S. bases it closed down in July in retaliation for the arms ban.

Turkey contends that the arms embargo annulled the joint defense agreement covering the use of the bases.

U.S. officials said that no date had been fixed for starting the negotiations and expressed disappointment that Turkey had not made a more explicit commitment to Cyprus concessions.

Bases Under Turks: Living With Problems

By Steven V. Roberts

SINOP, Turkey, Oct. 21 (UPI)—A Turkish officer assigned to the U.S. military base here recently demanded the keys to the weapons storehouse. The American commander, Lt. Col. John Korte, refused to yield them and warned words were exchanged. Within days, the Turkish officer was transferred.

This incident illustrates the awkwardness of the American military presence in Turkey since July 20, when Ankara retaliated against a congressional arms sales ban to Turkey by placing the American installations here under Turkish command. Many problems have arisen, but most of them have been settled amicably. The Americans do not like the situation, but they feel they can live with it.

The last 3 1/2 months have probably set a pattern for the future. The Turkish commanders are almost certain to remain on the bases and many special privileges once enjoyed by American personnel will not be reinstated.

"Insurance Policy"

In addition, Turkey is demanding some kind of "insurance policy" against future embargoes. The proposal is for the United States to pay a large annual sum in effect rent—that Ankara had then use to buy arms elsewhere.

When they installed their commanders, the Turks also suspended activities at six major bases. Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.

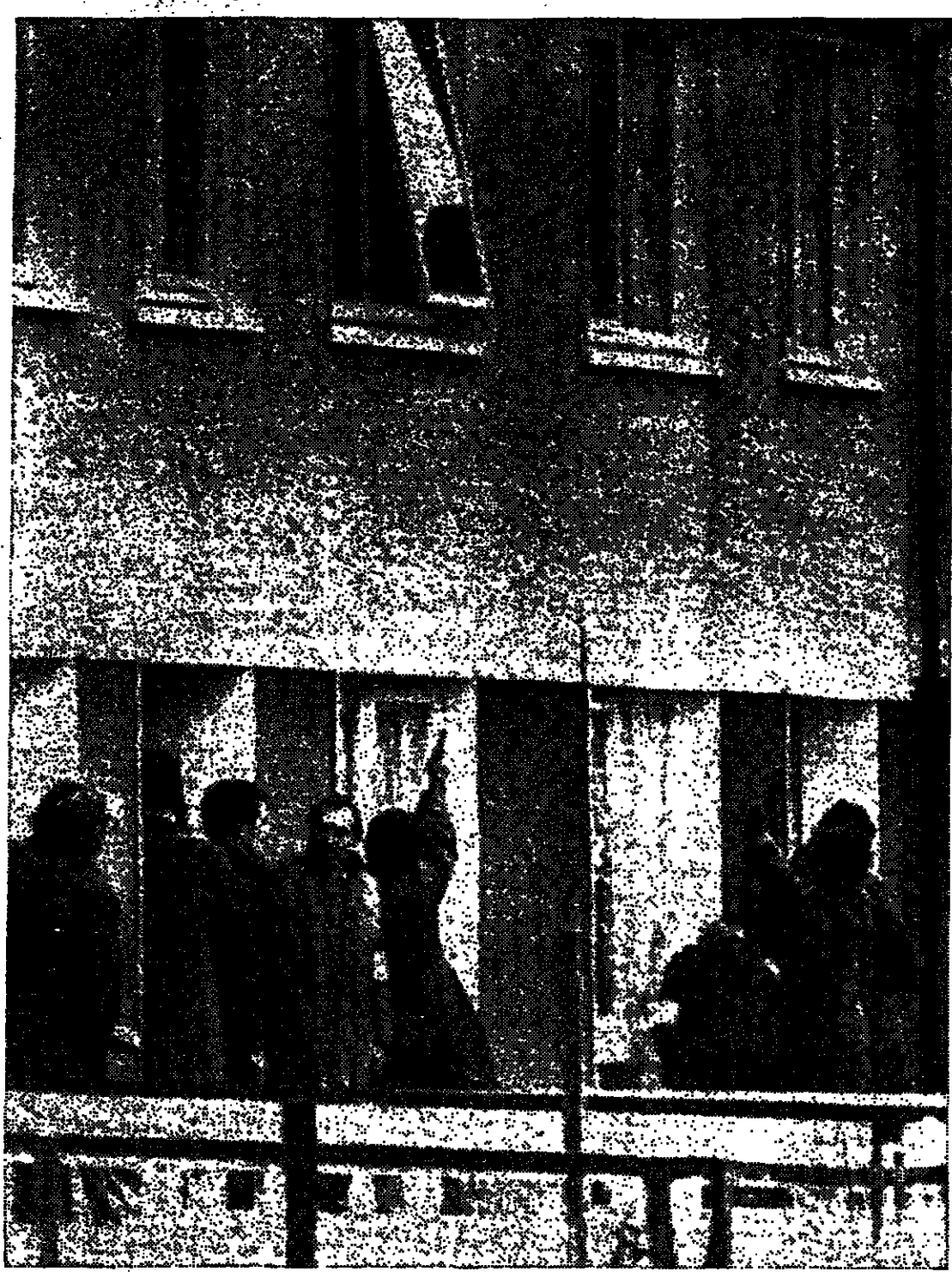
Israelis Postpone Suez Ship Transit

JERUSALEM, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Israel said today that it will postpone for several days the transit of a ship carrying Israeli-bonded cargo through the Suez Canal.

The vessel had been scheduled to go through the canal tomorrow, in the first such trip in nearly 20 years.

The radio said the delay resulted from difficulties in loading the cargo, but it did not identify the ship or the cargo or the port where it is now berthed.

However, it did say that the ship was en route to Israel through the canal, instead of sailing from an Israeli port to another destination.



SURROUNDED—Irish police point guns toward windows of house in Monasterevin where Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema was held by kidnappers in an upstairs section.

Surround Abductors, Victim

Irish Police Find Kidnapped Dutchman

MONASTEREVIN, Irish Republic, Oct. 21.—A force of 200 soldiers and policemen surrounded a two-story house here where two kidnappers are holding a Dutch businessman hostage.

The 18-day search for the kidnappers and their hostage, Tiede Herrema, ended this morning when police charged into a house in Monasterevin, 30 miles south of Dublin.

Police got no further than the ground floor after the two Irish Republican Army dissidents holding Mr. Herrema hostage fired a flurry of warning shots. One of the kidnappers warned that Mr. Herrema would be killed if police came any closer.

John Fleming, head of the Irish Special Branch, tried to negotiate from the bottom of the stairs with the kidnappers barricaded in an upstairs room with their hostage. The efforts were met only with occasional bursts of invective from the kidnappers.

Another senior police officer at the scene anticipated that the wait may go on all night. "We are preparing for a long wait," he said.

Police dismissed as "unfounded rumor" a radio report that the kidnappers had strapped explosives on Mr. Herrema and threatened to blow him up if police tried to use force.

Through a window, a pistol could be seen pointed at the head of Mr. Herrema, who was abducted Oct. 3.

The man holding the gun was identified by police as the suspect first blamed for the kidnapping, Eddie Gallagher, 28.

Police sources said that Mr. Gallagher was maintaining his original condition for releasing Mr. Herrema—the freeing of three jailed guerrillas, including his brother, James Gallagher, and the two other guerrillas named in the demands, Kevin Mallon and James Egan.

The Irish government has refused to consider freeing Miss Dugdale and the two other guerrillas named in the demands, Kevin Mallon and James Egan.

New Information

The force closed in on the house after receiving new information on the affair.

In the nearby town of Tullamore, police earlier stopped a car which turned out to have been used in the abduction of Mr. Herrema, the managing director of the Dutch-owned Ferrarini steel cord factory in Limerick.

Two brothers in the car were arrested. The clues they provided led security forces to the house in Monasterevin.

Neighbors spotted a woman in the house with Mr. Gallagher. Police believed that she may be Marion Coyne, an Irish guerrilla placed on the wanted list soon after Mr. Herrema's kidnapping.

Assurances to Israel Reported

U.S. Said to Delay Arms to Egypt for a Year

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The United States has reportedly assured Israel that although President Anwar Sadat of Egypt will probably bring a "shopping list" of American military equipment to Washington next week, there are no current plans to sell arms to Egypt for at least a year.

Both Ford administration and Israeli sources said that the Israeli concern about possible American arms sales to Egypt was conveyed by Ambassador Simcha Dinits to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last Friday before Mr. Kissinger departed for China.

Mr. Kissinger, according to these sources, said that while President Ford would discuss Mr. Sadat's military needs with him in a general way, the administration would not sell military hardware to Egypt for the rest of the current fiscal year, which ends next Oct. 1 under the new fiscal system that goes into effect in 1976.

Decision to Be Deferred

"This means, for all practical purposes, that a decision on providing arms to Egypt will be deferred until after the presidential election."

Even if a decision is eventually made to supply Egypt with arms in a general way, and strengthen its independence from the Soviet Union, some of the items he is said to be seeking could probably not be delivered for some time after 1976 anyway, administration officials said.

Mr. Sadat, who is scheduled to arrive in the United States on Sunday for a 10-day visit, has made no secret of his desire to buy up-to-date American mili-

U.K. Ecologists Protest Poison A-Waste Imports

LONDON, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—Ecologists today protested against poisonous nuclear waste that takes thousands of years to decay which is being brought into Britain for reprocessing.

The Labor government, which wants to encourage business to fight Britain's economic crisis, admitted that it was storing waste from other countries and said it was negotiating with Japan for an extra 4,000 tons of the lethal substance—which could earn Britain about \$400 million (about \$500 million).

The state-owned British Nuclear Fuels Co. hopes in about 10 years to be able to solidify the liquid, locking the radioactive waste into a safe, non-transportable form and making it possible to return it to the country of origin.

The government's comments, following a story today in the Daily Mirror, caused scientists to express fears that some of the waste might leak out despite safety precautions.

Concentrated Liquid

It is stored in concentrated liquid form in steel and concrete tanks sunk beneath 20 feet of water at the atom energy plant at Windscale, in Cumbria in the northwest.

Sir Kelvin Spencer, former chief scientist at the Ministry of Power, said the tanks have to be continually cooled to stop them from exploding.

"We are steadily poisoning the planet to an extent which is perhaps beyond return," he said.

The chief contaminant in the waste is plutonium, probably the most poisonous substance known, which takes thousands of years to destroy itself, Sir Kelvin said.

"These substances get into the environment—the sea, air and rain, and finally into the human body," he said. Contamination of this kind could cause more types of cancer and a larger proportion of defective, deformed babies, he added.

Labor member of Parliament William Mollay demanded a full debate by the House of Commons on nuclear dumping.

Walt Patterson, a nuclear scientist who is a member of the

Rumors Had Included Death

Franco Has Heart Attack; Said to Resume Activities

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Oct. 21.—Generalissimo Francisco Franco suffered "a coronary attack" today, setting off rumors that a transfer of power to Prince Juan Carlos was imminent and even that Gen. Franco had died.

A government announcement said that Gen. Franco, 82, was recovering from a heart attack and had already resumed part of his normal duties.

"During the course of a case of influenza, the chief of state suffered a coronary attack; he is coming along satisfactorily, having already begun his recovery and part of his normal activities," an information communiqué said.

The statement, in its reference to the head of state's partial resumption of activities, said he had received Premier Carlos Arias Navarro in his office tonight.

The premier met with Gen. Franco for 95 minutes and then returned to his office. Gen. Franco summoned him again 40 minutes later to a meeting that lasted 45 minutes.

A report in the United States that Gen. Franco had died came from the American Broadcasting Company, which said White House officials had been advised that the Spanish leader was dead.

The network's State Department correspondent, John Scall, said: "Top leaders of the Spanish government and army are gathering in Madrid's Pardo Palace presumably to discuss what happens now."

Doctors Unworried

But the Spanish spokesman, in denying this, said: "Gen. Franco is alive. He is under medical observation but his doctors are not worried."

An American Embassy spokesman here said the embassy had not reported to Washington that Gen. Franco had died.

Medical sources said that Gen. Franco had experienced an acute coronary insufficiency, which occurs when arteries fail to supply the heart with enough blood. It produces a spasm in the chest.

The official statement came at the end of a day of rumors and speculation that Gen. Franco would hand over power to Prince Juan Carlos, 37, his chosen heir.

Newspaper offices were besieged with telephone calls.

But Prince Juan Carlos held his normal audiences and saw callers ranging from Latin American military attaches to the mayor of Seville.

The last time Gen. Franco was seriously ill was in July, 1974. He suffered a near-fatal attack of pleuritis and handed over power to Juan Carlos on July 19.

Full Recovery

However, Spain's leader staged a full recovery and took over his position of chief of state six weeks later.

Gen. Franco has been closely watched by doctors since the weekend, when an intensive care unit was moved into the Pardo Palace.

An official said that Gen. Franco was examined again by doctors this morning.

As Marchers Set Off

Spanish Envoy, Hassan Confer About Sahara

KSAR ES SOUK, Morocco, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—As thousands of Moroccans set off from here today for a staging point on a march to claim sovereignty over the Spanish Sahara, a high-ranking Spanish envoy arrived to confer with King Hassan II.

Jose Solis Ruiz, secretary-general of the Spanish National Movement, a Cabinet post, arrived in Marrakesh. He conferred with King Hassan at midday and was to have a "working session" with him later, officials said. Also present was Premier Ahmed Osman.

The Moroccan government has said that Morocco will stop the peaceful march of some 800,000 unarmed volunteers only if Spain agrees to direct bilateral negotiations to settle terms for a transfer of the territory. It stressed that Morocco was determined to take over the Sahara either by sending in the marchers or getting Spain to agree to withdraw.

First Group Leaves

Here in Ksar es Souk, the first group of marchers left the township on the edge of the desert in a convoy of trucks and buses.

They represented the vanguard of many columns of volunteers from every corner of Morocco expected to move southward in the next few days. Ksar es Souk is 745 miles from the Moroccan capital, Rabat, and 185 miles from the frontier.

The marchers, each carrying the barest necessities for the journey, were heading for the desert fortress of Tarfaya, 185 miles from the frontier.

The movement has gathered considerable momentum, with some 650,000 people volunteering as marchers. As the first columns began moving today, newspapers and radio bulletins devoted at-



Jose Solis Ruiz

most their entire coverage to the campaign to win back the Spanish Sahara.

King Hassan himself is being described as "the first volunteer." He has said he doubts that Spanish troops will oppose the marchers, declaring: "No tyrant, not even one without faith, would give orders to fire on 350,000 unarmed people."

Supply Problems

The Moroccan authorities face supply problems in the inhospitable desert region. The marchers will take three days to reach the assembly point in Tarfaya.

Beyond the objective of reclaiming lost Sahara land, there is as yet no clear indication of what Morocco plans to do even if the marchers succeed in crossing the border.

Another potential danger, according to Spanish reports, is that the northern part of the western Sahara near the Moroccan border, is sown with mine fields.

But Moroccan government officials discounted this report as propaganda designed to scare the marchers. Publication of the mine field reports has been suppressed in Morocco.

Costa Border Closed

MADRID, Oct. 21 (AP)—Spain closed the border of its tiny North African enclave of Ceuta for 40 minutes yesterday after 400 angry young Moroccans demonstrating in support of the march were turned back from trying to cross the frontier by police. The Spanish news agency Europa Press reported.

Border traffic was restored after two attempts to enter the town of Ceuta were stopped without incident, the news agency said.

Portuguese Leaders Assemble As Leftist Protest Increases

LISBON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The leaders of Portugal's military regime met in emergency sessions today with civilian politicians as the extreme left pushed forward its campaign to undermine the government of Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo.

President Francisco de Costa Gomes met on the eve of his departure for a state visit to Rome and Belgrade with Communist party leader Alvaro Cun-

Angola Faction Nearing Luanda

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—Troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) have pushed to within 20 kilometers of the outskirts of Luanda, a Portuguese military source said today.

The FNLA force, driving to capture the capital before the territory's scheduled independence on Nov. 11, was being contained by soldiers of the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the source said.

A conciliation commission from the Organization of African Unity has just ended a 10-day visit to Angola during which it visited the headquarters of the territory's warring nationalist movements in an effort to end the fighting.

Slogans Shouted

"Death to fascism" and "Popular offensive," the anti-government demonstrators shouted. The Communists and extreme leftist parties are calling their drive to discredit the government a "popular offensive" by revolutionary soldiers and civilians.

Radical soldiers also sought a meeting with army chief of staff Gen. Carlos Fabris to complain about the purge of leftist troops in the north, but their request was turned down.

As the left pushed its protests, British Ambassador Nigel Trench intervened in behalf of the owner of a farm that was taken over by Communist-led workers.

An embassy spokesman said the ambassador planned to meet with Agriculture Minister Lopes Cardoso to discuss the issue, which the British owner, Patrick Wardle, said could be a test case for all foreign-owned farms and farms in Portugal.

Where next?

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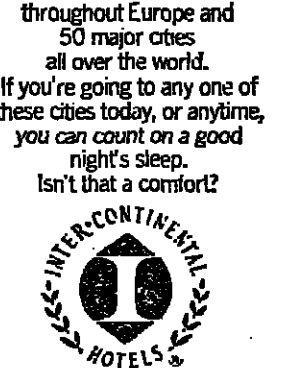
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Where else?

In Wake of Poor Harvest

Kremlin Showing First Signs Of Concern on Grain Shortage

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (NYT).—In the wake of a bad harvest, the first signs have appeared indicating Soviet government concern over the prospect of a grain shortage.

In some Moscow bakeries, posters have been hung exhorting Soviet consumers to conserve bread, and leaflets with the same message are being handed out with every purchase.

It is too early to feel any direct result of the poor harvest, and there is no shortage of bread on the shelves. But in the evenings, some bakeries seem to be holding back fresh bread more frequently than before, hoping to sell the stale loaves first.

The harvest this year has been badly hurt both by drought and by the inefficiencies of the harvesting operation. The official press has reported inadequacy of trucks, mowers and combines and has chastised low-level officials for failing to provide enough spare

parts to keep the machinery running.

The Soviet Union has made no official estimate of the size of the harvest, but U.S. agricultural experts have repeatedly revised their own calculations downward, figuring that it is likely to be at least 40 million tons below the Soviet target of 215.7 million tons.

Even with large purchases of grain from the United States, Canada and Australia, the Soviet Union is likely to feel a pinch eventually, according to some foreign experts. One noted that the capacity of Soviet docking, unloading and overland shipping facilities limited the intake of purchased grain to two million tons a month. This means some lag in the effect of the U.S. grain on the Soviet market.

Large posters on bakery walls spell out the warning clearly. "Bread Is Our Wealth. Save It," one says. Another reads, "You Are Advised: Don't Buy More Bread Than Is Necessary. Use Stale Bread for Cooking."

But the bakeries are still full of good, warm smells. The bread—never wrapped or sliced—stands on open shelves, where buyers can pick up forks and poke the heavy black or light brown loaves to test for softness and freshness.

Mainstay of Diet

Sometimes, late in day, there are clunks of disappointment, but for the most part the bread remains a mainstay of the Russian diet.

Bread has even become a substitute for food grain here and there, and some reports have appeared in the official press of prosecutions of people feeding bread to cattle.

This indicates that feed is in short supply in some parts of the country. One U.S. expert said recently that there was evidence of "some distress slaughtering" where cattle were being butchered because of a lack of feed. One hint of this was contained in an article on the front page of the Communist party paper, Pravda, last week reporting an increase in the government's purchase of farm products.

Actually, increased cattle production is one cause of the rising Soviet demand for grain, and it is a good reason for the Kremlin to agree to long-term purchases from the United States.

However, the Soviet press has never reported that U.S. grain is being purchased.

Measures on Supply

"Our state has goods in sufficient quantities for sale and holds reserves to intervene whenever necessary to supplement the market stock and insure a rhythmic unfolding of trade," Mr. Ceausescu said.

He also drew attention to the poor quality of some clothing, footwear and textile goods although there was no shortage of these items.

An announcement, following a meeting of the party executive political committee last week, said that sales of meat, sugar, edible oil, milk and butter would increase by 12.5 per cent on the average compared with last year, but no overall figures were available.

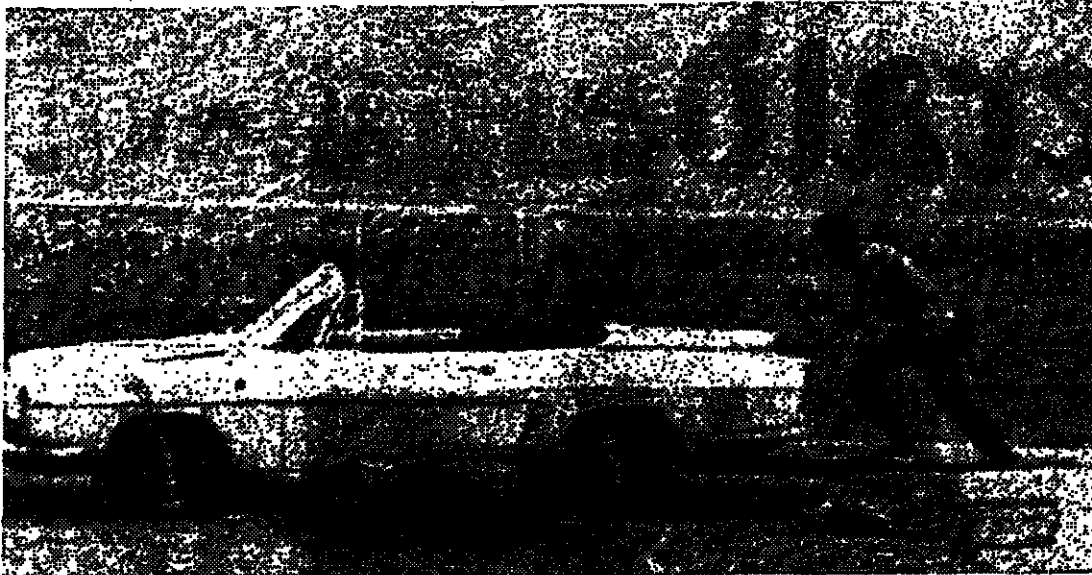
Other important increases would be registered in the sale of household utensils, winter sports articles, clothing items and fuels, the announcement said.

Vegetable Plots Urged

To improve food supplies, Mr. Ceausescu called for the introduction of plans for growing vegetables in private plots and said that the entire population should be included in the agriculture program.

Everybody who has a courtyard should raise animals and poultry, he said, and all plots around towns must be cultivated with vegetables. This is also obligatory for those who own houses in towns, including Bucharest.

Romanian agriculture was completely collectivized in 1962, except for about 15 per cent of arable land left to peasants in the form of small private plots.



STREET SCENE—Member of one of Beirut's factions moves into position during fighting.

Mortars, Gunfire Kill 10 More in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Gunfire and explosions rocked Beirut again today, claiming at least 10 more lives, but members of the Lebanese parliament braved the street violence to gather in central Beirut and elect a new speaker.

Three people were killed and

10 injured early today by a mortar bomb which hit a building in a Christian district, police said. Later, three more mortar bombs hit a security forces barracks in east Beirut, wounding three policemen and a civilian.

One man was shot dead by gunmen at a roadblock north of Beirut and six more bodies were found in various parts of the capital after another night of fighting and kidnappings by left and right-wing factions.

It was feared that members of the 99-member single-house parliament would not be able to meet for the speaker's election and that the political crisis would deepen.

But 64 deputies drove to the heavily-guarded chamber through deserted streets. They re-elected Kamal Assad, a Muslim, for his ninth term as speaker.

There was no official confirmation of a report in a pro-Syrian newspaper that Premier Rashid Karuni would visit Damascus again to discuss the crisis with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

The paper did not say when Mr. Karuni would make the visit. But it said that on his return to Beirut he would make an important declaration that would either end or intensify the seven-month-old civil war.

Libya Lets Oil Firm Workers Leave—if They Are Replaced

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 21 (NYT).—American employees of a multinational oil company who were allegedly detained by the Libyan government have been told they could leave the country, but the underlying conflict has deepened.

"At this stage, we've got ourselves all whipped up in a frenzy of complete satisfaction or nothing," said David Orser, president of Occidental Petroleum Corp. international operations, based here.

He said the company's 530 non-Libyan workers and their families, including 230 Americans, have been told they could depart provided Occidental sent in substitutes.

Twenty have left the country under those terms since the issue erupted two weeks ago, Mr. Orser said. The Libyans have not restricted the others in any other way. "Their only hardship is mental," he said.

Meanwhile, the war of nerves between Occidental and the government of Col. Muammar Qadhafi has intensified, with hundreds of millions of dollars at stake.

The government, which has barred Occidental from producing, has said it would take over delivery of oil as well as the revenues, presumably to Occidental's customers, and the company has warned the customers in newspaper announcements that to accept the oil would violate international law.

Offered to Sell

Mr. Orser disclosed that at unsuccessful talks with the Libyans in New York last week, the company offered to sell its interests in the country to the government.

He said that the Libyans rejected the proposal. Mr. Orser would not state the price but said that the company values its investment there at more than half a billion dollars.

He said that the company also proposed establishing procedures under which Libya would guarantee Occidental a minimum profit from its oil operations. He said that Libya taxed royalties and restrained production have sometimes forced Occidental to operate at a loss.

"We agreed to disagree and adjourned the meeting," he added. Mr. Orser said that talks could resume in London late this week and that he had heard reports that Libya's five-man negotiating team may be coming here tomorrow or Thursday. Libyan officials here said that they had not heard of the plans.

Libya and Occidental are at odds over issues that are critically important to both: While most oil companies obtain crude from a diversity of sources, Occidental depends on its Libyan fields for 90 per cent of its supply. Without it, Occidental would be an inconsequential producer.

Progress in Jeopardy

For Libya, Occidental's production represents 20 to 25 per cent of the country's total production. Losing the revenues it receives in taxes and royalties could jeopardize progress on the country's ambitious social welfare and industrial development programs.

At present, the two are at a standoff. Libya is prohibiting the company from pumping oil that it has already sold to customers and Occidental is without an oil producer.

Turkey to Start Negotiations Over U.S. Bases Next Week

(Continued from Page 1)

including the top-secret intelligence-gathering station here at Sincop.

American officials in Ankara say that negotiations on reopening the bases could take many months, and they do not want to wait that long. Highly-trained specialists cannot stay idle indefinitely, they argue, and serious gaps have been created in the American intelligence network.

Sincop, a hilly peninsula jutting into the Black Sea, monitors communications and troop movements in the southern Soviet Union. Other stations track Soviet missile launches, underground nuclear tests, ship movements through the Bosphorus and similar military operations.

Experts say that satellites can

replace some of the lost information, but not all of it. "You can take photos from satellites, but you can't hear anything," said one expert. "We used to hear conversations so clearly you'd think you were on an extension."

Like most American bases here, Sincop has been known since 1969 as a common defense installation with Turkey. But the term had little meaning before July. Turkey maintained a radar station within the base and Turkish troops helped guard the installation's perimeter, but the Americans ran the show.

Today, only Turkish troops guard the front gate and no American flag flies over Sincop. Americans now need Turkish approval to travel between bases or replace troops, when tours end.

American aircraft, which used to fly virtually at will, must now file flight plans a week in advance and pay landing fees at some airports.

Many Turkish officers assigned to the bases were familiar with their operations, but some inexperienced personnel have caused difficulties. One Turk ordered Sincop to close its communications station without realizing that the Turkish Army used the same system.

Israeli Upholds Blacklists Used To Bar Marriage

JERUSALEM, Oct. 21 (AP).—A top legal authority has ruled that computerized blacklists that have prevented hundreds of Israelis from marrying are legal.

But a report by Attorney General Aharon Barak to the Israeli Cabinet also said that the blacklists should cease to be compiled by hearsay and rumors.

The report submitted Sunday sidestepped the politically explosive issue of removing marriage from the absolute domain of the rabbinate, an old controversy that threatened to reopen with the disclosure of the secret blacklists last month.

The official blacklist kept by the Religious Affairs Ministry listed 2,218 persons who were barred from marriage under strict Orthodox law, meaning that they could not wed in Israel, the attorney general said. But other unofficial lists were kept by local marriage registrars, he said.

Among other things, the law involves intermarriage and divorce. Mr. Barak recommended that anyone put on the blacklist be notified, and that the information on which the list is compiled come only from the marriage applicant or from official sources.

Friends Fear Sithole Kidnapped by Police

LUSAKA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—A senior black Rhodesian nationalist said in a statement released here today that the evidence was that his missing colleague, Edson Sithole, had been kidnapped by the Rhodesian special branch police.

Elliott Gabelish said Mr. Sithole, who disappeared in Salisbury last Wednesday, was last seen at a police station called Gwelo, which Mr. Gabelish described as one of the main special branch torture centers.

Truck Crash Kills 22

ANKARA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—A runaway truck plowed into a crowd in Corum northern Turkey, today, killing 22 persons and injuring 13, the state-owned radio said.

Party of Bhutto Accused of Fixing Punjab Election

LAHORE, Pakistan, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Former Punjab Province Gov. Ghulam Mustafa Khan charged that the ruling Pakistan People's party had rigged voting to beat him in a by-election here.

He told a press conference yesterday that the PPP had brought in thousands of bogus voters by bus from the countryside.

Mr. Khan, once heir-apparent to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, polled 14,299 votes against 27,244 for PPP candidate Sher Mohammed Shattai, a former barber, according to unofficial figures.

Mr. Khan resigned from the PPP last month to contest the Punjab provincial assembly seat as an independent after Mr. Bhutto refused to allow him on the party ticket.

After his defeat Sunday he said he would confront Mr. Bhutto again by contesting another by-election soon in a neighboring Lahore constituency.

Churches Council In Budget Deficit

GENEVA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—The World Council of Churches said today it would have to sell property, freeze salaries and make other cuts because of a \$1 million budget deficit.

The budget covers the council's Geneva-based secretariat, three important missions, the New York office and other activities such as its program to combat racism, under which African liberation movements have received help.

The council, which groups 271 churches of the Protestant, Orthodox and Old Catholic faiths, blamed the shortfall on the world monetary crisis and the rising value of the Swiss franc.

As Two Craft Near Venus

U.S. Experts Say Russians Ready Manned Space Flight

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT).—As two Soviet spacecraft approach Venus landings expected this week, preparations are believed to be under way for a new Soviet manned flight in earth orbit.

U.S. space experts reported yesterday that Venus-9, an unmanned vehicle, was expected to reach Venus tomorrow night and that its sister ship, Venus-10, should arrive Saturday. The most likely plan is for them to go into an orbit of the cloud-covered planet, then release probes to penetrate the dense, hot atmosphere for soft landings on the Venusian surface.

Soviet officials have described the two spacecraft as a "new type" of planetary craft. U.S. intelligence sources believe the craft to be four times as heavy as previous Venus-bound craft—about 10,000 pounds compared to 2,600.

Balloon System

The sources also indicated that the vehicles may be equipped with a balloon-buoy balloon system to cushion the landing.

At the surface, the Venusian atmosphere is about 90 times as dense as the earth's atmosphere and its temperature is about 900 degrees Fahrenheit.

Venus-9 and 10 were launched in June and the Russians would say officially only that they were intended to explore Venus and the surrounding space.

But the last four Venus spacecraft attempted to land and transmit data on the surface of the planet. In 1971, Venus-7 became the first man-made device to land on another planet and send information back to earth. Venus-8, in 1972, transmitted 50 minutes of scientific data before the temperatures and pressures overwhelmed it.

U.S. spacecraft have flown by and photographed Venus, but have never attempted landings. However, two U.S. Vikings are on their way to Mars to attempt landings next summer.

Although there has been no official word from Moscow, U.S. intelligence sources said yesterday that they would not be surprised to see a manned Soviet space mission launched about Nov. 1 or shortly thereafter.

Manned Precursor Flight

Their strongest clue, they said, was the flight last week of Cosmos-772. It was "a manned precursor flight—no doubt about that," an expert said.

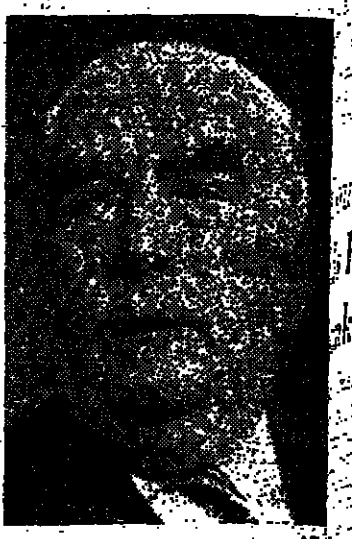
Tracking data indicate that the spacecraft was following an orbital course often used by the manned Soyuz spacecraft and was communicating to earth on a radio frequency usually reserved for manned missions.

A U.S. space expert suggested

that the Russians might have been testing an enlarged Soyuz, capable of carrying three rather than two cosmonauts.

Another source recalled, however, that Soviet officials have spoken recently of plans to develop a tanker craft capable of refueling and resupplying orbiting space stations.

He said that the next Soviet manned mission might involve the launching of an unmanned tanker that would be guided to a rendezvous with the Salyut space station, which is already in orbit. Cosmonauts would follow in a Soyuz spacecraft to occupy the refueled station, according to this theory.



Sir Robert Menzies

Whitlam Foe Win Backing Of Menzies

CANBERRA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Sir Robert Menzies, who dominated Australian politics as prime minister for almost two decades, intervened tonight in the country's bitter constitutional crisis.

With the Labor government in opposition, Liberal and National Country parties in complete parliamentary deadlock over Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's refusal to call a general election, he swung his power and prestige behind the anti-government forces.

Sir Robert, 80, gave his backing to Liberal leader Malcolm Fraser as the government won a free vote in the lower house of Parliament for passage of vital budgetary bills, blocked by the opposition-dominated Senate (upper chamber) last week.

The government, using its majority in the House, eventually won approval by 58 to 55 votes for the budget appropriations which were immediately sent back to the Senate.

Rejection Expected

In the upper chamber, the opposition, with a slim majority, was expected once again to defeat or reject the bills when they are introduced tomorrow.

Mr. Fraser, who gained leadership of the Liberals earlier this year after a party revolt against Billy Snedden, the former leader, instructed Senate opposition members to block government money with the aim of forcing Mr. Whitlam to the polls, where Labor was expected to be defeated.

The move precipitated Australia's biggest power struggle for years with no clear indication of the outcome.

Meanwhile, Sir Robert's power as prime minister for 17 years from 1949 to 1966—defeated the Senate last week—constituted a national authority to block bills.

Charges 'Misconduct'

It had the undisputed right to defer or reject the Labor government's financial measures because of the administration's "record of unconstitutionality" and "misconduct" in the last 12 months he said.

However, Mr. Whitlam, with surge of support from unionists, a small rise in popularity in the latest opinion poll and a big increase in donations from Labor voters to pay funds, seems confident he will maintain Labor in power until the next scheduled general election in mid-1977.

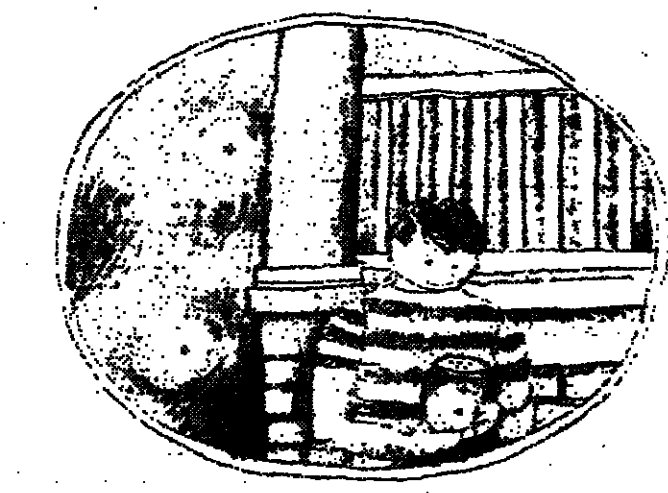
Both the Prime Minister and Mr. Fraser have taken to hustings to denounce each other at mass rallies—plunging the country into the feverish sphere of electoral campaigns without an election.

Man Leaps to Death; Hiccups for 2 Years

HANNOVER, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—A 56-year-old man who had been hiccupping continuously for the last two years jumped from a hospital window here in his death, the police said yesterday.

Doctors estimated that Hans Isacke had hiccupped 30 million times following a stomach operation in November 1973. The police said Mr. Isacke attempted suicide last Wednesday by taking an overdose of sleeping tablets but he was rushed to hospital and his stomach pumped out. On Thursday he jumped from a second-story window and died from internal injuries, they said.

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Invites Him to Testify House Panel Votes to Avoid A Showdown With Kissinger

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP).—The House Select Committee on Intelligence balked today at a showdown with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and voted instead to invite Mr. Kissinger to testify on his refusal to comply with a committee subpoena.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., the chairman, who had wanted to take the controversy to the House floor, said the committee decided by a vote of 8 to 5 at a closed-door meeting to postpone any further action until Nov. 3. "I would like to make it clear," Rep. Pike said in announcing that he had opposed the maneuver, "that some who voted aye voted aye simply because they believed we would not win it on the floor of the House."

Mr. Kissinger refused last week to appear before the committee to answer questions about a memorandum of dissent concerning State

High Court Upholds Rule On Spanking

By Lesley Oelander

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that states may permit teachers to spank misbehaving students, even over the objections of parents, so long as lesser punishment is used when appropriate and procedural safeguards make clear to the children what misbehavior could lead to a spanking. The ruling does not invalidate a statute that prohibits corporal punishment for the Supreme Court only set minimum standards and the states may give students more rights if they wish. But the ruling does legitimize corporal punishment, provided that the safeguards are followed. The court issued its decision in the case of a 6th grader from Gibsonville, N.C., Russell Carl Baker, who was paddled along with two classmates for playing with a ball when they were not supposed to.

No Opinion Issued
The court issued no opinion. Instead, it simply affirmed without comment the decision of the three-judge court that had considered the matter at the behest of the boy's mother, who had previously asked school officials not to spank the child because he was frail.

The Bakers had argued that the state law permitting corporal punishment in the schools was, as applied in this case, unconstitutional on several grounds—that it violated the mother's right to "familial privacy," that it was applied to Russell without procedural safeguards, and that it was arbitrary and applied with excessive force.

The three-judge court only agreed that some procedural safeguards must be followed. It held that while the 14th Amendment includes the right of a parent generally to control the means of disciplining his or her child, the state has a countervailing interest in the maintenance of order in the schools, in this case sufficient to sustain the right of teachers to administer reasonable corporal punishment for disciplinary purposes.

The three-judge court noted that the Supreme Court had several times before given much weight to various rights of parents—the right to send their children to parochial school rather than public school, for instance, and the right to make sure that their children get an adequate education.

However, the court said that the right to keep one's child safe from spanking was not of the same stature. "Quite the contrary," it backs a settled tradition of countervailing state punishment when reasonable," the court said.

Bayh Campaign For Nomination Officially Opens

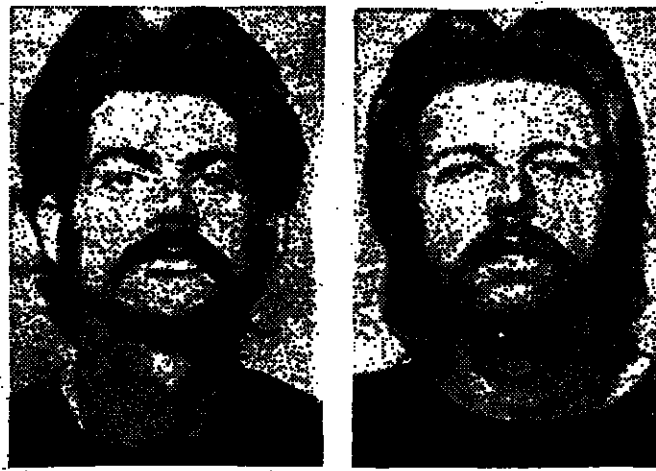
From Wire Dispatches

SHIRKVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21.—Surrounded by several hundred of his neighbors and constituents, Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., officially opened his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination today with a promise to restore moral leadership to the White House.

Sen. Bayh made his declaration on his 340-acre farm in this central Indiana crossroads. In a one-key talk, Sen. Bayh played the role of local boy who made good.

Sen. Bayh offered a catalogue of issues he intends to stress that are generally identical to those all Democratic candidates are relying upon—jobs, tax inequities, oil prices, monetary policy.

Sen. Bayh, 47, became the ninth declared candidate for the Democratic nomination. The others are Washington Sen. Henry Jackson, Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, Arizona Rep. Morris Udall, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris, former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford, 1972 Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver and Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama also expected to be a candidate.



Preston Mayo AP

Gary Desure AP

Two Men Indicted in California For Plot to Assassinate Ford

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—Two men were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury here on charges of plotting to assassinate President Ford in Sacramento.

The defendants are Gary Desure, 32, identified as having escaped from the Montana State Hospital, whose last known address was West Springs, Mont., and Preston Mayo, 24, of Warren County, Va. Both were listed as unemployed.

According to the indictment, the conspiracy involved plans to plant a bomb in a street sewer near the state capitol in Sacramento during Mr. Ford's visit there Sept. 5.

Mr. Desure "would detonate the explosives and stand as a lookout," and Mr. Mayo "would fire a shot at the President," the indictment said.

Attempt by Fromme

Mr. Ford was the target of an apparent assassination attempt there Sept. 5 by Lynette Fromme, 26. There is believed to be no connection between Miss Fromme and Mr. Desure and Mr. Mayo.

The alleged plot involving the two men began Aug. 13, in Glacier National Park, Mont. Mr. Ford was nearby at the time, dedicating a new dam project. There is no indication, however, that the men were following Mr. Ford, according to federal sources.

The two were arrested Aug. 26 at a Santa Barbara, Calif., motel after they allegedly tried to steal a TV set.

© Los Angeles Times.

'Too Much of Jerry?'

GOP Fears Ford Is Facing A Problem of 'Overexposure'

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP).—Five reporters sat around the White House briefing room, listening to a piped-in speech that President Ford is giving to the National Association of Food Chains. They take no notes.

A Ford advance man goes into a community seeking assistance from the local Republican party for a forthcoming presidential visit. He gets little help.

The President schedules a Thursday night news conference but television coverage is rejected by one network news official who says that Mr. Ford "gives a speech every 15 minutes." The network shows a comedy about a policeman instead.

All of this turning off—or turning out—of Mr. Ford is part of what some Republicans who have known him for a long time have come to see as a serious problem of overexposure.

It is a problem manifested in reduced press coverage and smaller crowds and in a general lack of excitement about presidential appearances. More important, it shows itself in what some Republicans think is a general lack of interest in the President.

"The country may have seen too much of Jerry," said a GOP congressman, who has known him for some time. "He was a refreshing contrast to Dick Nixon but he's been on television so many times saying the same things that the novelty of an open president has worn off."

Mr. Ford has long had the reputation of being a tireless campaigner. As a minority leader in the House, he was usually available to speak for colleagues. As Vice-President, he logged more than 100,000 miles on behalf of Richard Nixon and the Republican party.

At the same time, Mr. Ford has never been known as a phrase-maker. Even some of his

staunchest supporters consider him a dull platform speaker, though they praise Mr. Ford for his effectiveness in person-to-person meetings.

Small Volume

Recently, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters that the White House had received only 1,100 letters and telegrams from the President's heralded plan to cut taxes and tie these cuts to reductions in federal spending. The response was overwhelmingly favorable but the small volume of letters was an indication to some White House officials that Mr. Ford's proposal has not really caught on.

White House officials offer a variety of defenses for what Mr. Ford has done while indicating he will be doing less of it in the future. One high-ranking aide said that Mr. Ford in effect had no choice except to campaign, considering the sad state of his party, which was battered by the 1974 elections three months after Mr. Nixon's resignation.

Mr. Nessen said that the cancellation of two other scheduled appearances in the wake of the recent assassination attempt on Mr. Ford. Another White House official suggested that concern for additional "overexposure" also played a part in deciding to cancel the events.

At the White House, there appears to be a gradual, growing recognition that excessive political campaigning could make Mr. Ford seem something of a shopworn candidate after little more than a year on the job.

Infection Better

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—President Ford is showing some improvement from a fever and sinus infection but canceled his appointments today and planned to stay away from his office for a second day, his doctor reported.

"The President's general physical findings appear to be improved," the doctor reported.

Terms Brain Damage Irreversible

Neurologist Sees No Aid for Miss Quinlan

By B.D. Cole

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Oct. 21 (WP).—A nationally prominent neurologist who is an expert on coma and brain death testified here today that there is no treatment that would help Karen Ann Quinlan, who has been in a coma since April 15.

Dr. Julius Korein said he believed that the brain damage that led to the 21-year-old woman's coma is irreversible, and said the use of a respirator to keep her alive could be considered "extraordinary."

He said hers was the worst case of its kind he had seen.

Dr. Korein testified during the second day of a court hearing to determine if Miss Quinlan's father should be appointed her guardian for the express purpose of ordering the removal of the respirator that three doctors have testified is needed to keep her alive.

The neurologist's discussion of the terms "ordinary and extraordinary," as the words apply to medical treatment, gets to the heart of this controversial case, which is the first in which a court is being asked to sanction the cessation of treatment needed to keep a patient alive.

"Is there any meaning, within your specialty, to the words 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,'" Paul Armstrong, the attorney representing the Quinlan family, asked Dr. Korein, who is a professor at New York University Medical School and the author of numerous publications on coma and brain death.

"They have meaning," replied Dr. Korein, who had said earlier that Miss Quinlan was "definitely not brain-dead" but "the meaning is not precise or well-defined."

He went on to explain that certain extremely complicated, time-consuming and costly procedures, such as draining all the blood from the body of a patient suffering from liver damage, replacing the blood with a substitute solution and later giving the patient new blood, might be called extraordinary, but would be done because it might help a particular patient.

Extraordinary means, Dr. Korein told those in the packed wood-paneled courtroom, "should be used in an acute situation where there is a sense of a meaningful recovery."

"There is a value judgment implicit," he said. "I and many of my colleagues are not interested in [using extraordinary means] to save a person who will lie as a vegetable for 10 years."

Under later cross-examination by New Jersey Attorney General William French, Dr. Korein said, "It is ordinary in my opinion to use a respirator in an acute situation. It is ordinary to use all types of things in an intensive care unit for an acute problem. It is ordinary to have around-the-clock nurses in an acute situation."

"Once you say you're going to use around-the-clock nurses for years, or a respirator for years, that is extraordinary. Then you have to ask, 'What are we doing?' if a person is in an irreparable state, without thought, for months

or years, that is extraordinary."

Dr. Korein testified that the reflexes exhibited by Miss Quinlan—reaction to light, pain, smell and noise—are only that, "highly complex reflexes. They are not related to conscious activity."

"Can you give [Miss Quinlan] a mental age," asked Daniel Coburn, the court-appointed attorney who is zealously defending Miss Quinlan's right to live.

"It's inaccurate, but I'll attempt it," Dr. Korein replied. He then compared Miss Quinlan to an "anencephalic monster. An anencephalic monster is born without a brain" above the brain stem.

Miss Quinlan's mental ability,

he said, is like that of the infant born with no thinking process of any kind.

What Coburn did not ask, and Dr. Korein did not offer, is that it has become a common practice in most medical centers to allow such infants to die at birth.

The brain, Dr. Korein testified, is "the critical part of the human organism which cannot be replaced by a machine. Prior to advances in medicine and advances in technology cases [like Miss Quinlan's] were no problem because the patient would die... before reaching the point where you can replace anything but the brain to keep the body alive."

A Test on Fetus for Defects Of Genes Is Pronounced Safe

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP).—A test in midpregnancy to detect mongolism and other genetic diseases in fetuses—a test until now thought too risky for general use—was pronounced safe yesterday and recommended to pregnant women 35 and older.

The finding and cautious recommendation that women in high-risk age or genetic groups at least consider having the test was made before the American Academy of Pediatrics meeting here.

The government and other scientists who made the recommendation were cautious in part because finding of a genetic disease or a high probability of one poses to the parents the hard question, "Should the baby be aborted?" Both this decision and the one to have such a test in the first place should be made only by the parents, not by scientists, the doctors emphasized.

Also, they said, many more specialists must be trained before the test can be used, or tapping the womb for a sample of genetic fluid—can be given to all the women potentially at risk.

4-Year Study

A four-year study, financed by the National Institutes of Health, of 2,032 women—1,040 of whom had the test—showed the procedure had "no significant adverse effects" on the women or the babies.

The study, conducted at nine medical centers, identified 19 fetuses with chromosomal abnormalities or defects in genetic material, 15 with serious diseases of metabolism or body chemistry and 11 with a 50-percent risk of disorders such as hemophilia or a form of muscular dystrophy.

In these cases 35 women chose abortion, and eight of their aborted fetuses turned out to have mongolism or Down's Syndrome. Among the 982 women who did not have the test, seven women gave birth to babies with Down's Syndrome.

Odds Weighed

"The risk of Down's or other chromosome abnormality is only 1 in 2,000 to 3,000 in women up to age 25," said Dr. Michael

Kaback of the University of California at Los Angeles. "In women 30 and over it's 1 in 1,000. But in women 35 and over, it is 1 in 100."

"So women of this age should be told this, and told they can have a test that can give them a choice. After all, the odds are still 99 to 1 that the baby will be normal—those are pretty good odds."

In amniocentesis a thin needle is inserted into the mother's abdomen at about 16 weeks of pregnancy and a small amount of amniotic fluid is removed for analysis.

Until now, according to Dr. Duane Alexander of the NIH, doctors guessed the risk of the test itself was almost 1 in 100 based on occasional reports that a needle had damaged a fetus. But the risk has been reduced because doctors are now more skilled with the needle.

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Polite, Ritualistic Affair

U.K. Liberals Demonstrate for Vote Reform

By George Short

LONDON, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—A demonstration will take place outside the House of Commons every Monday for the next month. Yesterday, a solemn little group of politicians stood in silence, waving placards at colleagues going to and from work and at surprised tourists.

The demonstrations are part of a new drive by the Liberal party to change the British electoral system, which it calls unrepresentative.

Time for a Change
Many ordinary Britons also consider that it is time for a change in the voting system. A recent public opinion poll said that two out of every three persons interviewed favored some kind of electoral reform.

The reformers want to break up the domination of British politics by the two main parties, Labor and Conservative. They say that the present situation leads to a system in which the party in power sets about demolishing the work of its predecessor.

But the two main parties do not seem in any hurry to bring about a change in the system. The current Liberal protest is a polite, almost ritualistic affair.

The demonstrators, who include the Liberal members of Parliament, wear pinstriped suits and expensive overcoats. They stand in total silence, strictly adhering to an old rule prohibiting protesters from shouting or blocking roads around Parliament.

Minority Views
One of the group explains the reason for the protest by saying that the present system "allows minority views to be turned into government policies."

Each voting district, or constituency, elects only one member of Parliament from any number of candidates. The winner is sole representative of the local electorate. The losers' votes count for nothing.

In the last election, a year ago, the Labor party received 39.3 per cent of the total votes throughout the nation but got 319 seats in the House of Commons. The Conservatives had 35.7 per cent of the votes and took 276 seats.

The Liberals received 18.3 per cent of the total national vote but earned only 13 seats. They would need huge increases of votes to win anything more than a tiny minority in Parliament.

Under the present two-party system in which Labor or Conservative candidates win most seats in Parliament, the reformers say, the nation veers between policies that have been created by the extreme wings of either party. This, they say, because extremists are the most politically active Britons.

But against this there is a solidly entrenched view in Britain that the two-party system is good for stability, that it provides strong government because a single party can dominate the House of Commons.

Inter-Party Deals
Many are suspicious of what they call government by compromise, worked out in inter-party deals in a Parliament where the balance of power could be influenced by a minority group.

The Liberals have won some support from a few industrialists who say that they cannot operate in a climate which goes from socialism to capitalism according to which party is in power.

But Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Labor party have no inclination for electoral reform. Mr. Wilson is shaping Labor into what he calls "the natural party of power."

The Conservatives, at their recent party conference, threw out the ideas of electoral reform.

Canada Postal Strike

OTTAWA, Oct. 21 (AP).—Inland postal workers went on strike today at Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, other major cities and many smaller communities, threatening Canada with a nationwide mail stoppage. Letter carriers and drivers were not affected by the strike calls.

ITALY

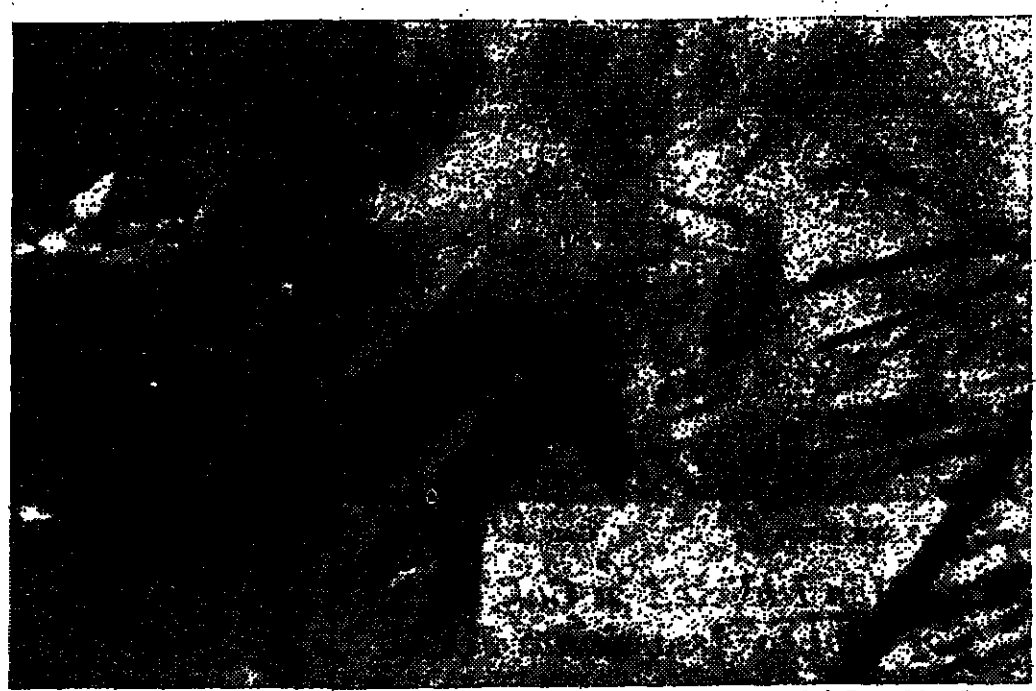
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Thais Prod Laos
On Border Talks

BANGKOK, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Thailand today called on Laos to have direct talks "anytime, anywhere" to solve the border disputes along the Mekong River, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The ministry said disputes along the Mekong, where Thai and Laotian patrol boats clashed nearly two weeks ago, could be solved through talks between high-ranking government officials.

The statement said Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan also was ready to meet Laotian officials for talks. Mr. Chatichai yesterday proposed a joint Thai-Lao patrol unit to prevent further clashes along the river.



FLAMING YOUTH—"Crazy" Dave Knopp, his clothes doused with lighter fluid, crashing through burning wooden wall in demonstration, which, he hopes, will make him daredevil star. In addition to regular clothes, he wears flame-proof underwear and helmet. He is towed to wall on roller skates, then men with fire extinguishers douse flames after crash-through. He hopes to catch the eye of a promoter who'll put him on road to stardom, so he can quit Chicago factory job.

Sweden Is Accused of Rights Violations

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21 (AP).—A representative of the International Federation for Human Rights said here yesterday that the Swedish anti-terrorist law is a violation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights, a declaration which has been ratified by Sweden.

Jean-Claude Luthi also said that Sweden's government had put itself "in a ridiculous position" with the expulsion last month of two suspected Japanese terrorists, because the Japanese police were unable to substantiate these accusations.

Mr. Luthi came to Sweden to look at the Swedish anti-terrorist law from an international point of view and to probe possible abuses in the expulsion from Sweden of the two Japanese, Akira Kikagawa and Kyochi Shimada.

They were expelled in accordance with the anti-terrorist law and did not have an opportunity to defend themselves in court.

"I am surprised by the similarities between the Swedish and the Spanish anti-terrorist laws," Mr. Luthi told newsmen. "In principle, the only thing that separates them is the list of the organizations to be supervised."

On top of the Swedish list are the Palestinian "Black September" terrorists, the Yugoslav Usta- shi and the Japanese Red Army. In Spain, the most supervised groups are the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front and the Basque guerrilla organization ETA.

In Sweden, Mr. Luthi has been receiving help and support from the independent Group for the Abolition of the Anti-Terrorist Law. The law is only provisional so far and the group hopes to arouse public resistance against it before it becomes an integrated part of the Swedish system.

Incorporation of the principles of the anti-terrorist law into the Swedish constitution is being prepared by the Swedish government.

Mr. Luthi said that it was very difficult to arrange meetings with responsible Swedish officials. He said that he had not met any

before yesterday's news conference. He said that he would try again.

"If I can't get in touch with top Swedish officials, I will have to report this to the United Nations and to the European Council, together with a report of my own investigation," Mr. Luthi said.

The International Federation for Human Rights is an international nongovernmental organization that has advisory functions with the United Nations.

"Our organization is not a political one. It works only for human rights in general. I think that all violations of these rights ought to be dealt with, no matter where they are committed," Mr. Luthi declared.

He added that acts of terrorism must be viewed from an international perspective and that individual governments cannot judge in these cases by themselves.

Air France Is Hit
2d Day by Strike

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Demonstrating Air France ground staff members today continued to delay the company's flights from Orly and Charles de Gaulle Airports and blocked access roads to Orly for a short period.

The employees are protesting a cut of 50 per cent in promotions and are seeking higher wages and an end to a hiring freeze. The strike began yesterday.

At Charles de Gaulle, strikers occupied runways and physically delayed the departure of flights to New York and Hong Kong by an hour this morning.

The only delays to other airlines operating through Paris were caused when a march of the strikers temporarily blocked the access roads to Orly.

French Wife Beaters
Face Women's Touch

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Every French police station is to have a woman officer to deal with cases of "battered wives"—women complaining of being beaten up by their husbands. Mrs. Francoise Giroud, France's secretary of state for women, said yesterday.

Mrs. Giroud said Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski promised to provide the female staff when Mrs. Giroud complained to him at a recent meeting of the problems women sometimes face in making charges against their husbands to male police officers.

Obituaries

Hugo Zacchini, 77, Developer
Of Human Cannonball Stunt

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Oct. 21 (AP).—Hugo Zacchini, the original human cannonball who was catapulted from circus cannons for nearly four decades, died here yesterday, on his 77th birthday, of a stroke.

Mr. Zacchini was traveling with his father's circus, the Zacchini Brothers Circus, when he originated the human cannonball act on the island of Malta in 1922. He was injured many times because of early failures of the special cannon he built, but he continued to work on the act as he traveled around the world.

In 1952, John Ringling traveled to Copenhagen to hire Mr. Zacchini for the Ringling Brothers & Barnum & Bailey Circus. He spent the next 10 years with that circus. He appeared at the Rose Bowl and the 1959 New York World's Fair and also performed with several other circuses before retiring in 1961.

Born in Peru, he was graduated from the Home Art Academy at the age of 12. He served in the French Foreign Legion during World War I.

After his retirement he moved to Fontana, Calif., and taught art at Chaffey College in nearby Alta Loma.

"The Bluebird," shot earlier this year in Leningrad under the direction of George Cukor. He also staged ballet numbers to Luigi Nono's opera "Il Canto della Terra" at La Scala in Milan last spring. The opera said that recently he had been working on a ballet, "Prometheus using Scriabin's music."

Vladimir Starovsky
MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Vladimir Starovsky, 70, who heads the Soviet Union's Central Statistical Board for 35 years until his retirement earlier this year, died yesterday after a long illness, Tass said.

Technology
Is Linked to
'Breakdown'

By Bill Richards

HOUSTON, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Technological advances that have allowed mass population and consumption growth are pushing the world toward a "breakdown" that may overwhelm natural resources, a specialist in systems dynamics said here yesterday.

Ever-increasing pressures caused by growth are showing up in the form of drug addiction, kidnappings, aircraft hijackings, a stage, revolution and the threat of atomic war, according to J. Forrester of the Alfred P. Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Forrester addressed more than 300 academicians, conservationists and industry representatives gathered here for a three-day conference called "Limits to Growth '75," the first of five annual conferences on the subject sponsored by the Club of Rome, a private international research organization; the University of Houston; and the Mitchell Board Development Corp.

Social Stresses
"The oil situation is the most evident example of multiplicity of social stresses it comes from this pressure on growth," Mr. Forrester said. "Once you are up against a physical limit it is easy to see how quickly the pressure slides into social stresses."

Already there has been talk of invasion of oil-producing countries to protect energy supplies he said in an interview later. Even if unlimited supplies of energy can be found, he pointed out, they will cause population growth that will push political and social institutions beyond their abilities to manage it.

It is the responsibility of individual countries rather than world organizations to choose specific lifestyles that provide acceptable balance between population and style of living, he said.

That may mean that highly industrialized countries like the United States, Japan and Western European nations will have to make traumatic adjustments in energy consumption, industrial production and standard of living, Mr. Forrester asserted.

"Limits to Growth"
The debate on growth took form by three years the Club of Rome publication of a controversial report, "Limits to Growth," which was edited by Mr. Forrester and an international team at MIT. The report stated that rates of population and material consumption growth cannot be supported even for another 100 years because of the scarcity of resources.

Not everyone at the conference here supports the view of MIT team. "We are not going to live any worse than we do today and the rest of the world probably is going to live better," said Harry Boyav, president of the National Society of Professional Engineers, who said he invited to the conference after complaining of a lopsided main in favor of growth-limiters.

Mr. Boyav said he spoke to those who believe that technology will solve rather than increase pressures created by resource limits. "It's good to talk about gloom and doom," he said, "when you're all through you got to turn to technology to something about it."

Benelux Countries
To Coordinate Action

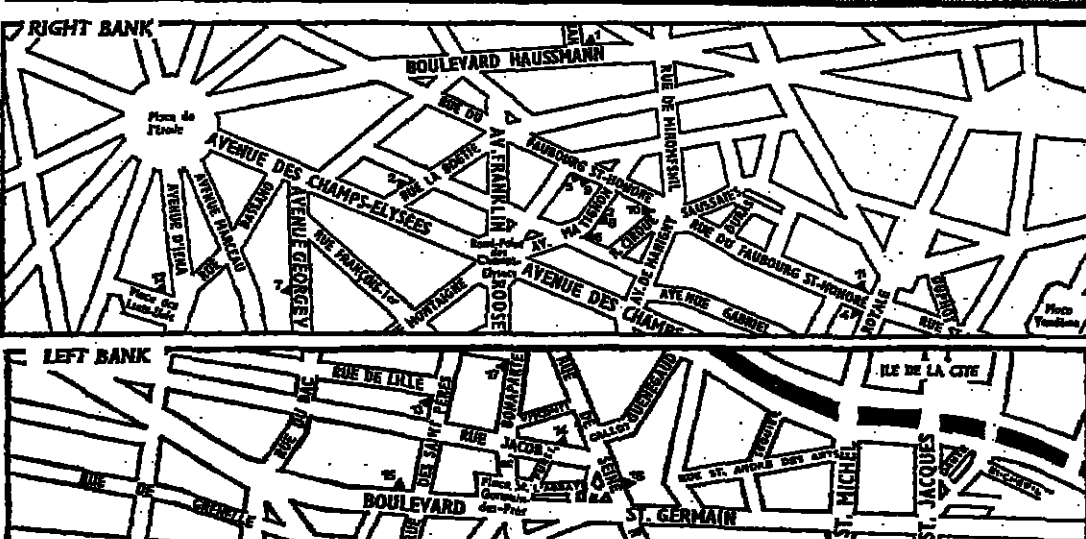
BRUSSELS, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—which form the Benelux customs union—decided today to coordinate their efforts to get a bigger voice inside the European Economic Community.

"It is not our ambition to be a power bloc; that would be a mistake," Dutch Foreign Minister Uyl said, "but Benelux is definitely a factor of strength inside the European community against domination by a few."

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SPECIAL DISPLAY—A wingless Boeing 707 traveling by truck from Philadelphia airport through the city to Franklin Institute in downtown Philadelphia. The plane, 171 feet long, will go on display to demonstrate aircraft construction.

Bokassa: Hard Liner in Central Africa

By Dial Torgerson

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Oct. 21—There are few dependable telephone lines in Bangui, the charming but sometimes problem-plagued capital of the Central African Republic. The President, Jean-Bedel Bokassa, has one of them.

"That's our chief job," said a U.S. telephone technician, "keeping the President's line open. In addition to that, we're supposed to reorganize the telephone system along U.S. lines."

"That'll be the day," said another American. "The C.A.R. does not think along U.S. lines, or along French lines, even though the French first colonized the territory. The C.A.R. tries to think along the lines of Jean-Bedel Bokassa."

As life President, and at last count minister of defense, agriculture, commerce, aviation, mines, industry, information, transport, civil service and social security, he has a lot to say about the course of government in what amounts to his personal republic.

In foreign relations, he favors détente with South Africa. His country, along with Gabon, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Liberia, is infuriating some black African neighbors by opening business and diplomatic relations with the white supremacist government to the south.

Spending Tendency
In fiscal matters, he has shown a tendency toward overspending, overstaffing and overbuilding. Half his annual budget (largely supported by French largesse) goes to civil servants and an untold percentage into monumental structures like his palace (Palais de la Renaissance) with its thousand white arches, big governmental buildings and his gleaming white houseboat on the Ubangui River.

Domestically, he is the staunchest foe of crime west of Saudi Arabia, where a thief's hand is cut off. In the C.A.R., a burglar loses his hand on the third conviction. Numbers one and two cost an ear apiece. For No. 4, the penalty is death.

"Don't worry," said the wife of a French businessman in Bangui. "We don't need to lock the car. No one ever steals anything in Bangui."

Under Marshal Bokassa's draconian code, burglaries are almost all. When a rash of burglaries offended the President he had all the convicted burglars in jail beaten by police so severely that several died.

Marshal Bokassa is only 54, and, since he took over by military coup in 1966 (from his own cousin), he has dealt as ruthlessly with coup plotters as lesser felons. His position seems safe in Central Africa.

"Since this is mostly a subsistence agriculture economy," said a diplomat based here, "there really isn't a great deal Bokassa can do, either to or for the country."

The people of the C.A.R. do not have too bad a life. There are only 2 million people here and \$15 million in annual exports of diamonds help raise the per capita income to \$165 a year, about double that of nearby Chad or Niger.

Few Automobiles
Timber, coffee and cotton add to exports totaling around \$80 million a year. This year's balance of payments deficit should be less than \$5 million, which is not bad for a small African nation. One reason: There are few cars, only a few hundred miles of paved road and not much demand for imported fuel.

In the mornings, workers gather beneath portraits of the uniformed life President (he wears a knee-length coat to accommodate 38 medals and honors) to listen to Marshal Bokassa lecturing the people via radio in his raspy-voiced French.

There is no daily paper and every office is required to have a radio—and every government official must carry a transistor radio with him if he leaves his desk—in case Marshal Bokassa wants to see someone.

His own phone works, but a lot of other people's do not. So when he wants someone to come to the palace, or for the ambassadors of

foreign nations to come see him off at the airport on a sudden trip, he puts out the order by radio.

And everyone listens. It's the law.

© Los Angeles Times.

Two and a half centuries ago, Romania and Bessarabia were vaguely united under the Turks in one ethnographic entity. After Napoleon, Bessarabia became part of imperial Russia for a century, until the Communist revolution when imperial Romania, seized the highly fertile region from the weak Bolshevik government.

The Hitler-Stalin nonaggression pact gave it to the Russians in 1940, but only briefly, for the

Nazis quickly conquered the area when World War II broke out. After the war it reverted to Soviet rule.

Plowed Strips
Moldavia remains an irritant in Soviet-Romanian relations. The tensest postwar period—following the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, in which Romania refused to take part—has passed, but both nations maintain plowed strips along their common border, the Prut River, to detect any footprints of infiltrators between the "friendly socialist allies."

Romanians still living here seem to keep their heads down. An East European in a Kishinev restaurant, nodding admiringly at a striking dark-haired waitress, remarked quietly that she is Romanian.

"I talked to her," he explained, "but she won't speak the language in public. There are many Romanians here still, even if the census lists none. Better to call themselves Moldavians, they feel."

Two-thirds of the republic's 3.7 million people are listed as Moldavians in the official census. Ukrainians make up 14 per cent of the total, Russians more than

11 per cent. But the two minorities seem to dominate the middle and upper ranks of government and the party.

Moldavians are judged more easygoing and friendly than Russians and there are periodic calls from party leaders for "less servile attitudes and less wine drinking" (as well as more study of Russian and less nationalistic complaints about Soviet economic domination).

"We grow grapes in the daytime and taste the fruits of our work in the evening," laughed the director of a huge state vineyard—to raise a thin smile on the lips of a listening party man.

The region has been justly famous for centuries for its wines but the emphasis now is on quantity rather than quality. Output, boasts a brochure, is 1.5 billion liters a year.

What is labeled Soviet champagne here is sent abroad as "Soviet sparkling wine." The sec is quite nice but the brut reflects its manufacturing process—see plus sugar and ethyl alcohol.

Wine here has even been elevated to a "recognized medical therapy," said the vineyard director. "Up to one liter a day is useful to the organism. Our red wine is useful in treating schizophrenia and it also helps in handing over the best genes to the next generation."

But at the nearby Bender silk mill doctors prefer to prescribe "oxygen cocktails"—a brew of various herb juices through which oxygen is bubbled.

"It is good for kidney and heart troubles," said Anfira Tushinskaya, the plant's chief engineer, "and particularly for chronic liver problems. One month on oxygen cocktails and our workers are well again."

© Los Angeles Times.

Somali Ex-Leaders Released in Amnesty
MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Former Premier Mohammed Ibrahim Egal has been released under a presidential amnesty after serving six years of a 30-year jail term, Mogadishu radio said.

Mr. Egal and several ministers, arrested after Maj. Gen. Mohammed Siad Barre seized power in 1969, were released on the sixth anniversary of the Somali Revolution.

U.K. Time Change
LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP).—British clocks go back one hour at 3 a.m. (0200 GMT) on Sunday, Oct. 26, when the country goes on to Greenwich Mean Time until March.

Moldavia Remains an Irritant in Soviet-Romanian Relations

By Robert C. Toth

BENDERY, Moldavia, U.S.S.R., Oct. 21—Despite the common culture and linguistic bases of Moldavian and Romanian—"We are in fact one ethnic people," insisted a Romanian diplomat—there is little left in Moldavia to show it.

The overwhelmingly dominant influence now is Russian. Moldavian is a Latin language but now must be written in Russian's Cyrillic alphabet. Newspapers are printed in Russian and Moldavian but, during a week's tour of this republic—the second smallest and the most densely populated in the Soviet Union—only two of the ubiquitous signs extolling Communism were in the native language.

Two and a half centuries ago, Romania and Bessarabia were vaguely united under the Turks in one ethnographic entity. After Napoleon, Bessarabia became part of imperial Russia for a century, until the Communist revolution when imperial Romania, seized the highly fertile region from the weak Bolshevik government.

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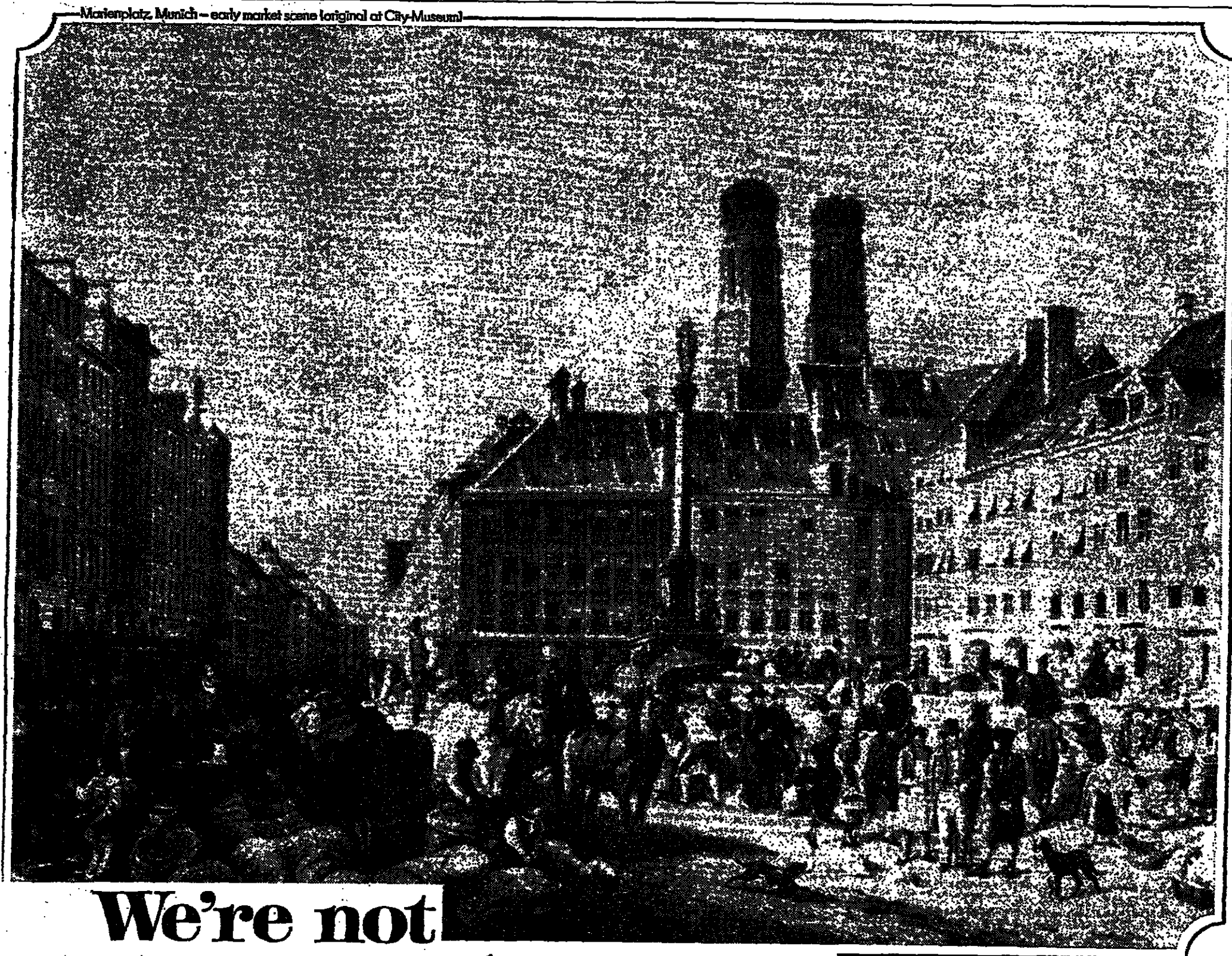
Annexed by U.S.S.R. in World War II

Canada Plans Tax on Loot

OTTAWA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Thieves, embezzlers, extortionists and blackmailers must report earnings from their activities in their income tax returns, under a ruling issued by the Canadian tax authorities. It follows several court cases which made it clear that income is taxable even if it is not legally owned by the taxpayer.

A spokesman for the department said that in theory a criminal wanting to avoid possible prosecution for tax evasion could pay tax on his earnings and the department would be bound by the rules of confidentiality not to report it to the police.

However, he doubted whether many criminals would follow the department's advice.



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ILO Sees Women Improving Work Status by 2000

GENEVA, Oct. 21 (UPI).—By the end of the century, more women will be doing men's jobs and more men may be doing housework, according to the International Labor Organisation.

An ILO study on female workers says that the woman's role within the family is changing with improved social advantages and new patterns in agriculture. As a result of better schooling and training opportunities, fewer young girls will join the world labor force, the study said, and because of improved retirement and Social Security programs, fewer older women will be working.

Small-scale farming will decline, there will be an upsurge in industrial activity, urbanization will continue to increase, child-care facilities will be improved and there will be almost equal employment opportunities, it said.

As a result of increased work possibilities outside the home for women, the study said, "men, although keeping their share of the labor market, may have to do more of the unpaid household tasks which at present are done mainly by women."

China Seeks Rise In Food and Steel

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (UPI).—China's new five-year plan, which takes effect next year, will give priority to increasing food and iron and steel production, a Chinese leader has reported.

Japan's Kyodo News Service quoted Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Committee of the National People's Congress, as saying that specific targets for the fifth five-year plan were being studied.

Mr. Tan, an agricultural expert, said the plan would lay the groundwork for the full-scale mechanization of agriculture. The ultimate goal would be attained in 1985-1990, he said. Under the plan, Peking intends to develop industries in provincial areas to avoid concentration of population in cities, he said.

Japanese Toy Guns To Be Inconvertible

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Japanese toy manufacturers have agreed to stop producing model guns that can be converted into real weapons, a spokesman for the industry said.

The agreement between toy makers and the police followed police complaints about a rising number of crimes committed with toy guns that had been adapted to fire real bullets. Toy weapons produced in the future will have their barrels and chambers blocked with hard steel that cannot be drilled out, the spokesman said.

Gasoline Stations Striking in France

PARIS, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Gasoline distribution is expected to be severely curtailed throughout France this weekend when most stations go on strike to demand bigger profits.

An organization including two-thirds of French petrol retailers ordered them to close down next Sunday and Monday to press demands that their government-controlled profit margin be raised from nine to 12 centimes a liter.

New Ways of Trade

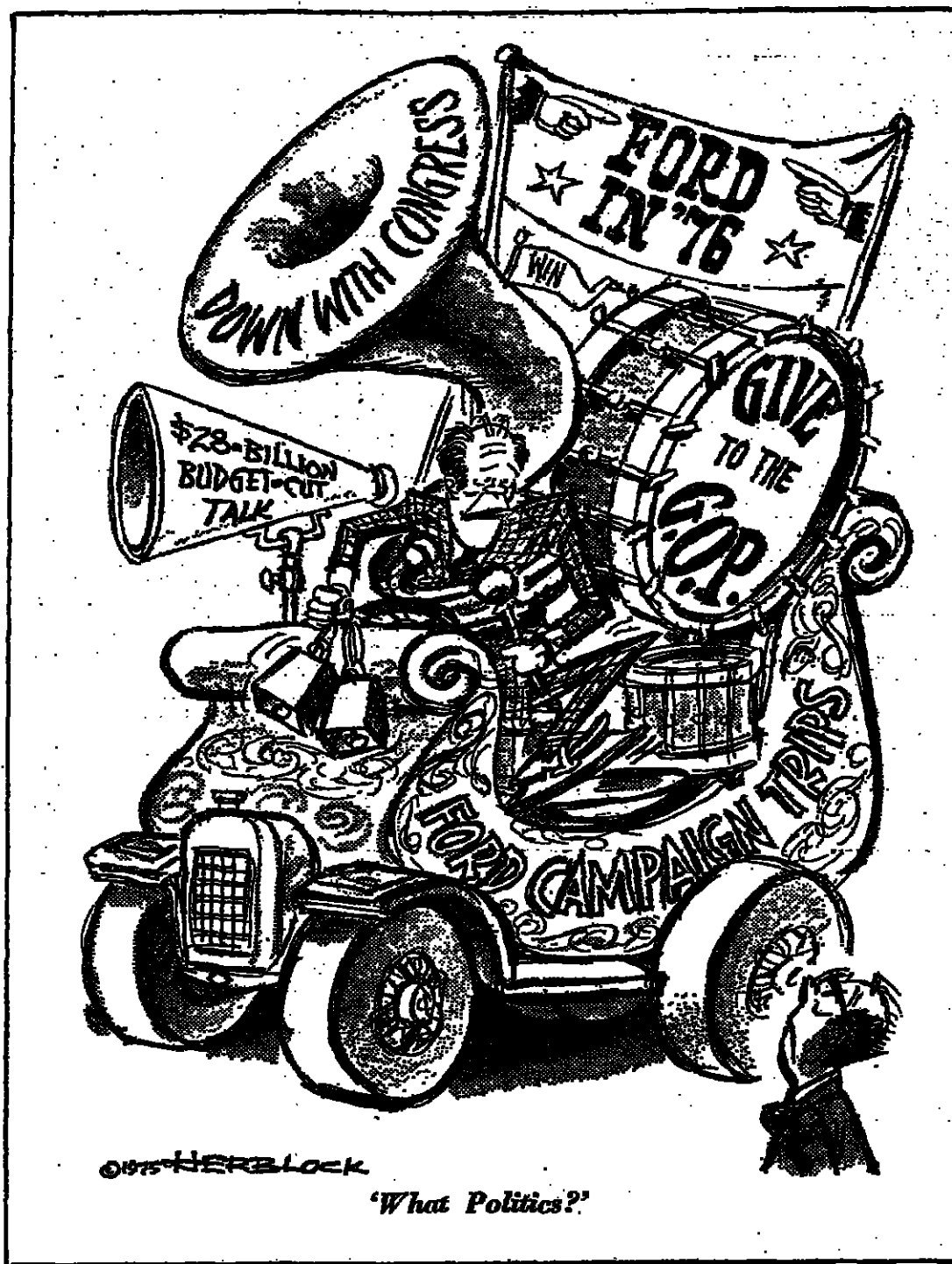
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Blah to the Media

not to say computers, in their

plan its own future with a degree of security, but other cities would

Europe's Power Balance

Underbelly Gets Softer

Walter N. Thayer.
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PARIS FASHIONS

Fun-and-Games in Ready-to-Wear

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Paris is full of flashy long hair, dirt airt to the crotch, se- throughs you would never be- fave and a pitch for sex the like of which has not been seen in many years.

The ready-to-wear collections are also full of fun-and-games with designers catching up with cruise and beachwear—a depart- ment they have been neglecting for a long time.

There are a lot more pants than one might expect. But they are totally different, shorter, cut- ted or gathered at the ankles and instantly younger than regular pants which now look black. Saint Laurent's jumpsuits have been cop- ied by everybody, but Saint Lau- rent still does the best version—in black poplin with white saddle stitch.

The two dominant collections are Chloé's and Yves Saint Lau- rent's. Karl Lagerfeld, Chloé's designer, has changed his ap- proach. "I was tired of being as- set as an expensive and defi- nitely adult designer," he said after his show. "I felt stuck—as I could only do pastiches of myself. I felt like branching into sportswear and using fabrics I never touched before, such as cotton."

Hence his rowdy opening with girls in baby socks, sneakers and short-skirted pants. The next day, brandishing huge, colorful scarves, he then showed a long line of beach and cruise wear with malleots cut so skimpily that the Figaro photographer confessed he was so shaken he could not work.

Anyway, what Lagerfeld was trying to say is that too much sa- viar can be too much sa- viar. His irreverent clothes and un- conventional delivery included such outlandish ideas as crêpe de chine T-shirts. "Why not? It's so sexy, especially when it's wet," sneakers with evening dresses and cotton—again, why not?—for evening wear.

All of which is just an attitude but it is important because it has taken quite a few years of the Chloé look and added a crisp- ring it did not have before.

Still Serious

But the hard, serious core of Lagerfeld designing is still there and he still designs for women, not girls. After the fun-and- games beginning (one can live without those malleots), he had sober moments. To quote only a few: the English-murse look with long, light gabardine suits, piped in different colors and worn with starched collars and flat heels; the long print crêpe de chine jumpsuits; matching pants and the Marie Antoinette romantic gowns over old-fashioned lacey



Left is Karl Lagerfeld's "English-nurse" for Chloé, complete with sneakers, socks.

Right is Saint Laurent's Moroccan look with a long black tunic worn over pants.

Photos by Brigitte Maus/SIPA.

drawers. The sexy, clinging silk tubes breaking out at the knees and the embroidered-to-death dresses are more couture than what couture has produced lately.

Lagerfeld firmly cinched the waist with double belts, double scarves or just a second blouse or a scarf draped over the hips. His models were also unusual. The one who looked like she just stepped out of the shower turned out to be actress Anouk Aimée's daughter. "I like her slightly heavy, Oriental look," Lagerfeld said. And the two beauties with Rita Hayworth hairdos are pious acrobats.

Saint Laurent

Saint Laurent has another en- chanting collection which this morning made Paris once again the most rewarding fashion cen- ter in the world. Saint Laurent is a designer of great tact and equally great authority. Only he could switch from African tribal clothes to the purest, most ex- quisite Parisian chic without breaking his neck.

Although he used Indian cot- tons, all his sportswear and fun clothes came out as Moroccan—because of the accessories such as turbans, embroidered belts and bundles of gold, tasseled jewelry (Saint Laurent has a house in Morocco and spends a lot of time there).

His main shape for 'daytime

was the old-fashioned grand- father's shirt—minus the starch- ed collar. That came in long, short, sleeve or over shorter, cot- ton poplin cutted pants.

One might think the blazer is finished—until one sees Saint Laurent's latest, which is skimpy, navy blue with lots of gold but- tons. The same could be said of his off-the-shoulder dresses, which he keeps improving on. This year's have smocking across the rib cage and over the der- rière.

The most important thing about Saint Laurent's collection is that it is much softer than it used to be with a lot more charm and less hard-edged chic. Saint Laurent clothes used to be for blondes with Catherine Deneuve as the ideal. No more. Now brunettes can dress his way and black is even more beautiful. The stars of the show were a stunning black couple who brought down the house every time they came on the runway.

Buyers were raving after the show. "Breathtaking," said Anita Smaga, who has boutiques in Geneva. "One of the most ex- citing collections I ever saw," said Lynn Marnis from Martha. For Robert Sakowitz, "It's a question of what not to buy."

Dior had a collection which was more Establishment but defi- nitely young and pretty. Marc



Bohan, who also does the con- ture line, is now perfectly at ease with ready-to-wear. His central idea, a hooded windbreaker or anorak, worked out nicely both for daywear and evening. The vacation mood was infectious with white plaid shorts, captain's caps and cable-knit prints.

Emmanuelle Khanh has the prettiest ensembles in town. Fabou delivered a handsome polo shirt, Venet showed good-looking white coats and Jean-Louis Scherrer had a good time with cruise and beachwear, printed all over with colorful gulls and boats.

OPERA IN LONDON

Tone and 'The Barber of Seville'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—It seems odd to say that the Royal Opera opened its season last night with "The Barber of Seville," the house having been open since Sept. 17 and devoting its considerable resources to three quarters of Wagner's "Ring." That enterprise, it seems, was reckoned a special season in its own right.

"The Barber of Seville" is given at Covent Garden in the original version edited in 1989 by Alberto Zedda, and it was con- ducted last night by the editor himself, who also contributed a program note describing the edi- tion as "corresponding to the composer's intentions in every respect."

This is probably true as far as text and score are concern- ed, but it overlooks or ignores the fact that many alterations in the score and in performance practice following the Rome premiere were introduced not because of whim or indolence, but because much of the music simply lies too high for the singers.

The pitch in Rome in 1818 is estimated to have lain some- where between A-395 and A-405, a semitone below the standard pitch elsewhere in Europe at that time, and a full tone below the A-440 international pitch of today. When the opera started on its international rounds, the vocal problems were resolved either by transposition downward ("La calunnia" and, for many years, "Largo al factotum"), or substitution of other music (Rome's "Mancu un foglio" for "A un dottor"), or the assignment of higher voices (a soprano

instead of a contralto for Rosina, and baritone instead of basses for Figaro and Dr. Bartolo.)

All this was duly reflected last night, with a coloratura soprano (the American Ruth Welting) as Rosina, a high baritone with an easy high A (Thomas Allen) as Figaro and a baritone for whom "A un dottor" held no terrors (Gabriel Bacquer) as Dr. Bartolo, and with the transposition of Basilio's "La calunnia" from D to C.

Nothing especially wrong about

all this, least of all in a uni- formly excellent performance in an old production most improv- ed by Michael Remnick. But we will not hear a "Barber" cor- responding to the composer's in- tentions in every respect" until the entire score is transposed down a full tone.

Nor can one assume that Rossini would have been delig- ted with the inclusion of an extra aria for Rosina, despite the fact that he wrote it for Josephine Fodor-Mainville. It is long and unexceptional and holds up the action. Fodor- Mainville probably insisted on it, and Rossini was not one to fight the problem.

Thieves Make Off With Treasures From Pompeii

POMPEII, Italy, Oct. 21 (AP).—Ancient Roman statues, pots, coins and jewels disappear- ed overnight from the Museum Pompeii, police said today. It was the biggest art theft here in decades.

A watchman discovered the theft at dawn while making rounds. The thieves forced open the main door, shattered the glass cases and took away a large number of gold and silver jewels and coins, decorated vases and bronze statues. The pre- cise number was not immediately known.

Alfonso de Francisca, super- intendent for antiquities, rushed in from Naples to take stock of what was missing. He said the value of the loss was "beyond possible estimates."

Investigators said the theft might have been carried out on commission by a private art collector or foreign art dealers. The theft, police said, was made by professionals.

DIAMONDS

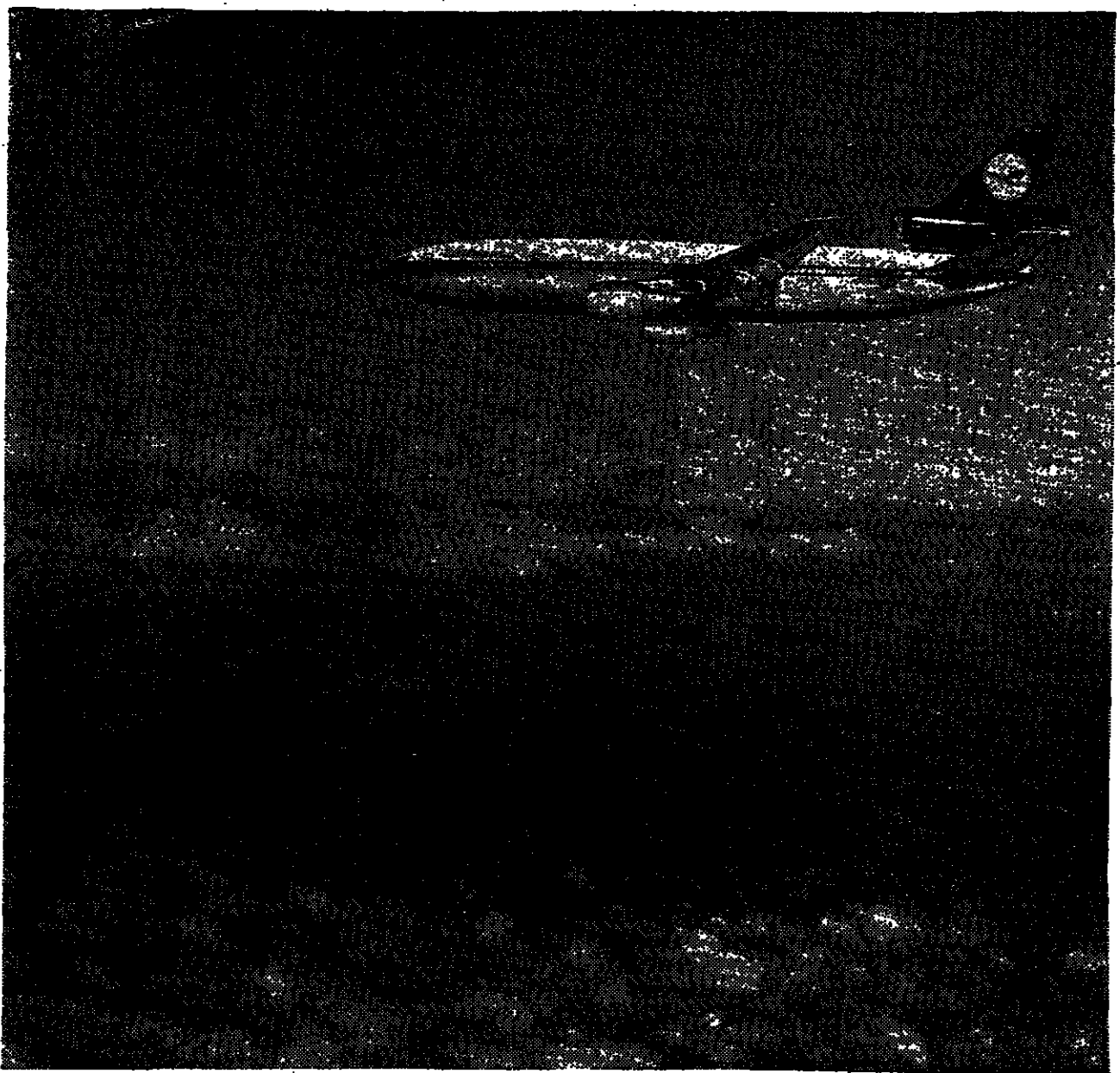
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PARIS FILMS: A Winner for Clément

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 21 (UPI)—René Clément is one of the few modern directors with a personal style. He can convey sentiment without becoming sentimental and he can often extract extra- ordinary performances from ac- tors. There is always a unique polish and taste to his produc- tions. His film about two chil- dren lost in the turmoil of France's fall to the Nazis, "Jeux Interdits," and his "Cervantes," an adaptation of "L'Assommoir," are Clément classics.

Recently he has been making thrillers and his material has not always been suited to his natural temperament. His latest film, "La Baby-Sitter" (at the Biarritz, the Paramount Opéra and the Saint-Michel), is another thriller, but the script is less artificial and obvious than others that he has filmed. Clément wrote it himself with Mark Peploe as his collaborator.

Basically it is familiar stuff. A little boy, the son of an Amer- ican millionaire living in Rome, is kidnapped by a greedy, crav- ingly of his father's. The kidnapper's agent is a stupid varlet. The child is drugged and whisked away to a lonely hill. An innocent baby-sitter is lured to the house to be his nurse. A murderous thug stands watch by the gate.

Clément builds the tension of the situation to a breathtaking climax and his film passes under as a sub-Hitchcock exer- cise in harrowing suspense. F—



John Whittington in "La Baby-Sitter"

it is not his smooth engineering of a common formula that lends it interest and distinction. Its outstanding feature is his ex- pert handling of two of the characters: the abducted boy and the bewildered woman who be- comes his guardian. The rela- tionship of these two is treated with an intelligence and sym- pathy that lifts the motion picture above the routine.

From John Whittington as the kidnapped child, a spoiled brat whose brittle superiority thaws under the rays of a new friend- ship, and from Maria Schneider

as the humble girl who protects him in their mutual peril. Clé- ment has obtained two excep- tionally winning characteriza- tions. Clément's talent as a psychologist and as a dramatist flash brightly in their scenes, illuminating an otherwise ordi- nary melodrama. The artist in the director speaks eloquently here, while the rest-acting, chase, exposition and story twist—will surprise a few movie-goers.

Philippe de Broca is another French director who appears more often than not to be bound by production regimentation. His "L'Homme de Rio" was such a commercial success that he is constantly called upon to repeat it.

In "L'Incorrigible" (at the Rex, the Champs-Élysées and the Bre- tagne) he now and then shows his flair for adventure farce. Jean-Paul Belmondo is again a grunting, impudent, affable pro- fessional crook who, on libera- tion from jail, is soon up to his old tricks, negotiating daring burglaries with his henchmen. There is some fun when, in a Palais-Royal episode, he, clad in opera cloak and top hat, dis- counts on his passion for music to a woman as his assistant re- move the art treasures from an adjacent chamber and, again, when he, in drag, is accosted by potential clients in a red-light district.

But De Broca can—and has—done much better than this. His satirical comedy about an escaped inmate, "Le Roi de Coeur," with Alan Bates, failed when first released. Since, how- ever, it has become a favorite of film club audiences, especially in the United States, its belated popularity may soon open the way for its director to undertake more original work. He has in mind, for example, a comedy about the 1968 student riots.

"Hester Street" (at the Elysées Lincoln, the Quinette and the 14-Juillet in English) is a charm- ing comedy drama about New York's Lower East Side during the 1890s, depicting the Amer- icanization of Russian-Jewish immigrants. It is based on a novel by the celebrated writer Abra- ham Cahan, and causes one to wonder why his more famous novel, "The Rise of David Levin- sky," has never been filmed.

A woman director, Joan Mich- elin Silver, is responsible for "Hester Street" and she has realized the scene and incidents of Cahan's story to fine effect, retelling it with warm humor and affectionate regard for its puzzled people transplanted to alien surroundings. It is extreme- ly well acted, too. In all, a pleas- ing cinematic novelty.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Closed-circuit television and und transmission will connect the Opéra de la Bastille with the Opéra de la Comédie at the Opéra de la Bastille. The audience, at the Palais de Congrès, on Oct. 22 and 23, will see a performance of Saint- Saëns' Symphony No. 3, in which the organ plays an important role. On the 22d, a special con- cert in honor of the 20th anni- versary of the musical magazine L'Espresso, Elst's Symphony in C and Ravel's Suite No. 2 from Laphis et Chloé complete the program, while on the 23d, Mo- zart's overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" and Piano Concerto No. 27, with Clifford Curzon as soloist, will be the other work. The latter program will be re- peated at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées on Oct. 25, at 10 p.m., with orchestra and organist the same hall.

Several Mercadante's opera "Ti- ranno," composed in 1837

and apparently not performed in France since 1883, will be given in concert from Oct. 27 at the Maison de Radio France with a cast headed by Teresa Zylis- Gara, and Michèle Molese, and the Orchestre Lyrique of the radio conducted by Maurizio Arena.

Pierre Boulez will conduct all of his works in a series of con- certs with the Orchestre National de France from 1977 to 1981. The concerts are planned at the rate of three or four a year, with each program comprising one of Bou- lez's works and others chosen by him. The first concert, in Decem- ber, 1977, combines Boulez's "Eight Scenes From Faust" and the new version of "Visage Nup- tial." The cycle is intended to coincide with the composer-con- ductor's return to France, af- ter relinquishing the musical directorship of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, to take over the newly created IRCAM musical research institute.

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(Continued on Page 18J)

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1975

Page 9

**aire Defaults
In Bank Loan**

**Interest Costs
Mount Understood
to Exceed \$5 Million**

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (WP).—A central African nation of 10 million people, with hundreds of millions of dollars in international borrowing outstanding, has defaulted on interest payments on some of its bank loans, New York banking spokesmen confirmed today.

The specific amount of unpaid interest could not be learned but was understood to so far exceed \$5 million.

The revelation comes at a time when the major commercial banks already have large amounts of problem loans on their books. Other troubled sectors such as the airline and tanker industries.

There also has been concern about increased borrowing by a number of developing countries to finance deficits resulting from a combination of rising costs of petroleum imports and declining export earnings.

Zaire's problems stem mainly from the recent sharp drop in copper prices and demands for a metal because of the worldwide recession. Zaire is one of the world's major copper producers.

A spokesman for Chase Manhattan Bank, which is leading a syndicate on a new \$275-million loan to Zaire set to be announced next month, said the bank continues to have a great deal of faith in the stability of the Zairean economy.

One bank analyst called the situation "the first crack in the armor" of the several billions of loans the big international banks have made to the developing countries.

But a New York banker observed that "any country dependent on one or two commodities for export earnings is susceptible to this kind of balance-of-payments problem on a short-term basis."

He said he did not believe it would prove a significant problem for the banks.

Speaking at a two-day conference sponsored by Investment and Property Studies Ltd., George Hudson, managing director of Hecrop International Bank, said U.S. and Canadian banks had become much more liquid and that their capital-to-loan ratios had improved. He said these banks would probably increase their foreign loan assets in the coming months, which would bring pressure on banks generally to reduce their lending margins.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Panarctic Strikes Oil in Canada

A significant oil strike at Cameron Island in Canada's Elizabeth Islands, some 600 miles north of the Arctic Circle, has been reported by Panarctic Oils Ltd. and the Canadian Indian Affairs Department. A test showed the well was producing high-grade crude oil at the rate of 3,000 barrels a day. The Indian Affairs Department has jurisdiction over Canada's Arctic area. The nearest oil pipeline terminal is in northern Alberta, some 1,500 miles away across bleak, frozen sea and an ice-covered landmass. If the well proves sound it could be the first discovery of commercial crude oil in the Canadian Arctic. Panarctic, which is 45 per cent owned by the Canadian government and 55 per cent privately owned, has been drilling in the islands since 1969, when natural gas was first found in the area.

British Steel in Canadian Ore Project

British Steel Corp. has agreed in principle to take part in a major iron ore and pelletizing project with a Quebec government-owned steel producer named Sidbec and Quebec Cartier Mining Co. (QCMC). The project will bring in 2.5 million metric tons a year of pellets, which represents a major portion of the future requirements needed to support the \$4.5-billion modernization and expansion program. The security of supply resulting from the investment will help to protect U.K. employment opportunities, state-owned BSC notes. The U.K. firm will invest about \$40 million for its 41.67-per-cent shareholding in a company to be incorporated in

Quebec for the project. Quebec Cartier Mining, a unit of U.S. Steel, will hold an 8.33-per-cent interest and Sidbec will hold the remaining 50.1 per cent. The project involves opening a mine with an annual output of 14 million tons of iron ore at Fire Lake in Quebec and two pelletizing lines with a total annual capacity of six million tons at Port Cartier.

Montedison Arranges Loan

Montedison, the Italian chemical company, is prepared to accept up to \$80 million in a syndicated bank loan, double the \$30 million the company had originally sought. But subscriptions have so far exceeded \$45 million and the company now says it is prepared to accept up to \$80 million. The loan is the first sought since the company's financial crisis in 1974 and Montedison officials feel that the enthusiastic response indicates that Italian companies have recovered some of their tarnished creditworthiness. Banking sources report that the state finance body Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) and others have also been sounding out the Eurodollar market with a view to raising funds. Italian borrowers last year were effectively frozen out of the Eurodollar market due to the then very unstable Italian government situation and the soaring balance-of-payments deficit. The market turnaround in Italy's 1975 balance of payments and the parallel foreign trade account shift from huge year-ago deficits to the present near-equilibrium have helped to diminish the effective international banking embargo on Italian-originated loans.

Economic Analysis

Ford Policy—Confused and Inconsistent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—President Ford's policy on basic economic matters appears to have grown unusually confused and contentious, with the White House emitting such conflicting signals that even some administration economists are baffled.

The confusion has undermined the credibility of Mr. Ford's economic advisers and spokesmen, and has cast doubt on the President's consistency and control. Since the beginning of his administration, Mr. Ford has displayed a curious penchant for proposing economic programs with fanfare, and then abandoning them.

A year ago, Mr. Ford was wearing a WIN (With Inflation Now) button, and asking Congress to raise taxes to fight inflation. As the economy went down the recession tube, Mr. Ford executed a "180-degree turn" and proposed tax cuts in January to fight unemployment.

A special program of tax relief for electrical utilities, proposed in May, has been all but forgotten and appears superseded by the \$100-billion energy-development plan.

In July, Mr. Ford sent Congress a complicated "capital formation" plan to reduce the double taxation of corporate dividends, but now that has been overtaken by his substitute tax-cut plan, which includes different tax reductions for business.

"It is weird, really weird," mutters one member of Mr. Ford's economic team. "Strange things are happening."

One of the strange things is Mr. Ford's sudden decision to propose a tax cut bigger than even liberal Democrats in Congress dared to suggest, tied to a controversial proposal to restrain future federal spending.

For weeks, Mr. Ford and his advisers said the decision on whether to seek renewal of the temporary 1975 tax reduction would hinge on the state of the economy this fall.

The President told a press conference on Sept. 16 that he would propose "a continuation of the present tax cut" if it appeared the economy needed such stimulus, but "if we find that the economy is continuing to come out of the recession, as it is, and there is no danger of added inflationary problems, we would probably not recommend a continuation of the tax cut."

Less than three weeks after saying that, Mr. Ford had a big new idea and a whole new rationale for it. Though the economy is recovering faster than his economists expected, Mr. Ford rejected the no-tax-cut advice of Treasury Secretary William Simon and Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns and went beyond the middle-road counsel of other economic aides who urged a continuation of this year's tax-withholding rates.

Mr. Ford's long touchdown

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Mr. Ford's long touchdown

**BSN Profits
Plunge in
The First Half**

**Hawker Siddeley
Also Reports Drop**

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Net profit plummeted at BSN-Cervantes-Danone in the first half of the year, the glass making, soft drinks and dairy products concern reported today.

A portfolio depreciation allowance of 20 million francs (94.9 million) reduced earnings to 425,854 francs, the company said. This compared with profits of 471 million francs in the same period of 1974.

Despite a continuing high level of cash flow, BSN said, the net consolidated position for this year will be approximately balanced "or slightly in deficit."

The company said its food-stuffs sector was counterbalancing the results of its flat-glass activities, which were "heavily in deficit," adding that the latter branch of the group was going through considerable reorganization.

Hawker Siddeley Not Off

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Hawker Siddeley Group net profit fell to \$119 million in the first half of the year from \$122 million in the same period of last year, the aircraft and engineering company reported today.

Sales, however, rose to \$268 million from \$269 million. The company set an interim dividend of 9.44 pence, up from 8.58 pence.

Hawker Siddeley said it expects to acquire equal ownership of Oman Corp., of the United States, with Studebaker-Worthington Inc., through purchase of Oman shares from Studebaker-Worthington at \$35.50 a share and a tender offer at the same price to public shareholders for all outstanding publicly held Oman shares.

Hawker Siddeley said this would cost it about \$51 million, of which \$35 million will be funded from its own resources and the rest by borrowing.

**Big Board Prices Rise
As Trading Quickens**

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (REUTERS).—Stocks advanced for the second consecutive session on the New York exchange today, feeding partly on hints that Washington may be turning a more sympathetic ear toward New York City's call for financial assistance.

Analysts said Wall Street was also cheered by the sharp rise in third-quarter gross national product reported by the Commerce Department yesterday, a recent sign that the Federal Reserve has loosened the reins a bit on monetary policy, and speculation that bank prime interest rates may be headed lower soon.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 4.57 to 445.82 on top of a gain of about 10 points yesterday. Advancing issues again broadly outnumbered declines, about 970 to 455.

Volume swelled to 20.8 million shares from 18.25 million yesterday.

General Motors, among the most active stocks, rose 1 1/2 to 55 1/4 on 244,700 shares. Wards Automotive Reports, a Detroit-based trade publication, said the mid-October period will show "the industry is selling cars at the strongest pace in 14 months."

Ford Motor slipped 1 1/2 to 40 3/8 on 112,200 shares, while Chrysler was unchanged at 10 on 49,900 shares.

Eastman Kodak dipped 1/8 to 102 5/8, although it had traded as high as 104. It announced the marketing of its long-awaited plain-paper copier, which puts it in competition with Xerox and IBM.

Xerox eased 1/4 to 60, but IBM edged up 1 3/8 to 212 7/8. Caterpillar Tractor, another firm spot, rose 1 7/8 to 74 7/8.

Armco Steel and Republic Steel surrendered small fractions after reporting sharply lower earnings. Kennecott Copper eased 1/4 to 29 1/4. It reported a per-share loss for the third quarter against a profit a year earlier.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.43 to 83.70.

Houston Oil & Minerals, a volume leader, finished unchanged at 31 on 59,600 shares.

**Ford Action
On New York
Seen by Aide**

**If Congress Imposes
Stiff Controls in Bill**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT).—President Ford would reluctantly sign legislation to ease New York City's fiscal crisis provided that it contained the stringent restrictions that Congress is likely to insist upon, a high administration official said yesterday.

The official explained that if Congress acted, the Ford administration would be in the position of having warned of the dangers of intervention without risking the national and international economic repercussions of a New York default.

It's a question of understanding the options," said the official, who declined to be named.

President Ford said at a news conference Oct. 8 that although he would always consider legislation passed by Congress, there was little likelihood he would support such legislation.

Vice-President Rockefeller said last week, however, that the President "will carry out his responsibility" if Congress acted on the city and state put their fiscal houses in order.

[White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today President Ford remains firmly opposed to federal aid for New York City or any congressional legislation to help it, Reuters reported.]

Mr. Nessen refused to say specifically whether the President would accept or veto any legislation passed by Congress.

[He said that was a hypothetical question, because the President had not seen any proposals that would help New York City and did not believe that any legislation should be approved.]

In another development, New York State's emergency Financial Control Board approved last night a three-year austerity plan for the city that will mean \$724 million in budget cuts and additional thousands of layoffs.

**Eurocurrency Lending Seen
Growing in Coming Months**

By William Ellington

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Eurocurrency lending should expand over the coming months despite certain banking problems, experts predicted at a symposium here today.

Speaking at a two-day conference sponsored by Investment and Property Studies Ltd., George Hudson, managing director of Hecrop International Bank, said U.S. and Canadian banks had become much more liquid and that their capital-to-loan ratios had improved. He said these banks would probably increase their foreign loan assets in the coming months, which would bring pressure on banks generally to reduce their lending margins.

He indicated "the degree of my confidence" in the forecast by giving it a 60-per-cent chance of being right. "If I am wrong," he added, "it will be because the forecast is too low." He gave a 25-per-cent possibility that the rate would be 12 to 13 per cent by end-1976.

He conceded there were several problems, such as a possible default by New York City and possible insolvencies among U.S. real estate investment trusts.

He doubted that New York City could go into default but said that if it did the damage would be contained. He said that while banks might increase interest payments in the event of default, the principal would be repaid eventually.

He added that the Federal Reserve Board appeared to be willing to support those banks that needed help if there were default.

Mr. Putnam said gradual improvement in the U.S. economy could relieve some of the financial pressure on U.S. real estate trusts.

While there has been talk in fiscal circles about the need to regulate the Eurocurrency market, Mr. Hudson said, "There may be a case for limiting the Euro-currency's growth, but controls could cause the market to be transferred to other locations," he added.

He said the chances of controls on banks were remote but that there was a possibility Euro-currency banks would put controls on borrowers. "Governments could manage their economies after it they resorted to controls like the barter," he said. "The system West Germany has used in the past that effectively raised interest cost of West German imports." He said that "There may be a case for limiting the Euro-currency's growth, but controls could cause the market to be transferred to other locations," he added.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.				Republic Steel			
American Cyanamid				Third Quarter 1975			
Third Quarter	1974	1975		Revenue	567.4		
Revenue	473.4	463.4		Profit	8.24		
Profit	31.0	39.1		Per Share	0.51		
Per Share	0.65	0.82		Nine Months			
Revenue	1,430.0	1,320.0		Revenue	1,864.6		
Profit	106.2	111.1		Profit	52.78		
Per Share	2.29	2.35		Per Share	3.94		
Armco Steel				Southern			
Third Quarter	1974	1975		Third Quarter 1975			
Revenue	783.5	837.7		Revenue	1,523.0		
Profit	29.24	66.54		Profit	431.09		
Per Share	0.93	2.21		Per Share	1.90		
Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue	2,341.5	2,222.5		Revenue	1,933.0		
Profit	82.00	182.23		Profit	314.45		
Per Share	2.59	5.01		Per Share	2.09		
B.F. Goodrich				Sherwin-Williams			
Third Quarter	1974	1975		Revenue	866.9		
Revenue	488.4	512.3		Profit	28.59		
Profit	2.30	13.91		Per Share	5.11		
Per Share	0.13	0.93		Standard Oil Indiana			
Nine Months				Third Quarter 1975			
Revenue	1,405.0	1,483.0		Revenue	2,900.0		
Profit	16.46	37.03		Profit	213.0		
Per Share	1.06	2.48		Per Share	1.45		
Burlington Industries				Nine Months			
Third Quarter	1974	1975		Revenue	3,300.0		
Revenue	507.0	580.5		Profit	591.20		
Profit	15.90	19.94		Per Share	4.03		
Per Share	0.57	0.73		W.R. Grace			
Nine Months				Third Quarter 1975			
Revenue	1,552.2	1,738.0		Revenue	836.2		
Profit	39.77	56.54		Profit	33.08		
Per Share	1.42	3.65		Per Share	1.08		
Burlington Resources				Nine Months			
Third Quarter	1974	1975		Revenue	2,613.00		
Revenue	423.72	395.19		Profit	143.26		
Profit	24.35	19.32		Per Share	4.57		
Per Share	1.92	1.63		INVESTORS			
Nine Months				Increased value guaranteed by continued			
Revenue	1,145.41	1,138.75		on all purchases of			
Profit	20.08	65.16		antique coins			
Per Share	1.22	5.14		TRANS WORLD INVESTMENT			
Central Soya				(FRANCE)			
Third Quarter	1974	1975		15 Ave. F.-Rue, 75016 PARIS			
Revenue	389.9	428.8		Correspondence only.			
Profit	2.54	5.53					
Per Share	0.26	0.58					
Nine Months							
Revenue	1,189.3	1,249.3					
Profit	18.20	21.57					
Per Share	1.10	2.06					
Coca-Cola Bottling							
Third Quarter	1974	1975					
Revenue	64.4	67.5					
Profit	3.87	1.98					
Per Share	0.18	0.12					
Nine Months							
Revenue	190.5	201.1					
Profit	7.22	5.36					
Per Share	0.43	0.37					
Combustion Engineering							
Third Quarter	1974	1975					
Revenue	1,212.2	973.7					
Profit	29.59	25.94					
Per Share	2.76	2.51					
Nine Months							
Revenue	3,541.2	3,073.7					
Profit	82.00	182.23					
Per Share	2.59	5.01					
Coca-Cola							
Third Quarter	1974	1975					
Revenue	281.5	288.2					
Profit	17.3	22.6					
Per Share	1.73	2.28					
Nine Months							
Revenue	755.8	758.0					
Profit	47.0	52.5					
Per Share	4.67	5.28					
Franchise							
Third Quarter	1974	1975					
Revenue	272.1	328.5					
Profit	6.08	2.04					
Per Share	0.51	0.26					
Nine Months							
Revenue	810.5	968.3					
Profit	13.9	11.2					
Per Share	1.17	1.0					
Figures restated due to change to LIFO accounting system.							
Goodrich Tire & Rubber							
Third Quarter	1974	1975					
Revenue	1,394.9	1,347.5					
Profit	42.5	37.7					
Per Share	0.60	0.53					
Nine Months							
Revenue	4,047.1	3,880.9					
Profit	119.2	119.7					
Per Share	1.65	1.66					
NCR							
Third Quarter	1974	1975					
Revenue	521.6	488.1					
Profit	15.88	19.92					
Per Share	0.66	0.94					
Nine Months							
Revenue	1,512.9	1,352.9					
Profit	48.45	51.83					
Per Share	2.01	2.19					

Reds Manage to Stay Afloat and Keep Busy

BOSTON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The Howard Johnson's motor lodge on Stuart Street here feels like Mount Ararat to the Cincinnati Reds, who have been cooped up there almost five days waiting for the floodwaters to abate at Fenway Park.

After 2-1/2 inches of New England rain, three World Series rain outs and a day off, the Reds feel like so many Noahs. Baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn added to the Reds' discomfort by postponing last night's sixth game of the series, which the Reds lead 3-2, but the unhappiness ended today when the sun came out.

When the time of deliverance comes tonight, Luis Tiant still will face Cincinnati's Gary Nolan. A seventh game, if needed, would put Don Sulist against Boston's Bill Lee.

The Reds did not wait for Kuhn's decision yesterday to bolt from hotel bondage. "We've got to get out of here," said Reds manager Sparky Anderson at noon yesterday, sending for a bus to take his team to Tufts University to work out for the second straight day. "If we sit around this hotel much longer, we'll all go crazy. I'm going to gamble on too much work rather than too little."

"Lord, I hope we play," said the Reds' Ken Griffey before the postponement was made. "I just want this thing to be over. All your life you wait to be in a World Series and now I just want it over. I never thought I'd say that."

Yet that is what most of the

Reds and the Red Sox are saying. When the series has lost its flavor, how can it be restored?

"If you're a professional, you play when they tell you to," said Anderson. "But I tell you, it's a tough job to stay at a high pitch when you don't know when or if you'll play."

"This sport is mental, that's why the rain worries you," said Anderson. "During the season, I'll tell my wife, 'We're about to go into a ball if I don't do something.' That's why we're going to Tufts."

Television announcer Tony Kubek, who played in seven series with the New York Yankees, remembers 1963 and its four rainouts. "The wait took the edge off the whole thing. Everyone seems to lose interest. When we won and it was over, we didn't even know how we'd scored the winning run."

Boston pitcher Bill Lee said: "This is my weather. We could have played and no one could have hit a home run. That's easy for Lee to say. His position is the only one on a hill."

Griffey said it was harder out waiting the rain on the road than at home.

"They're more relaxed at home," he said of the Red Sox. "They know where to go and what to do."

However, Denny Doyle of the Red Sox disagreed.

"I would say it's probably easier on the road," the second baseman said. "When you're at home, you've got everybody and their aunt and cousin and uncle around, and it's kind of hard to keep your head together."

Johnny Bench said the waiting was no different from what the players experienced when they went on a road trip during the season.

"It's tougher on the people, the fans, than it is on us," said the catcher, who took his wife and the Reds' baby, Tim McGinn, to see "Three Days of the Condor" with Robert Redford last night.

The weather, meanwhile, gave Red Sox owner Tom Yawkey an opportunity to meet the Reds.

"A pleasure, sir," the Boston owner said when introduced to Pete Rose after the Reds returned from their practice at Tufts.

Boston Threat

BOSTON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Extra security forces will be on hand tonight to protect threatened umpire Larry Barnett. Barnett had received a letter which threatened harm to him and his family because of his controversial call in the third game of the series.

Barnett failed to call interference against Cincinnati's Ed Armbrister in the 10th inning for bumping Red Sox catcher Carlton Fisk, resulting in a throwing error by Fisk that set up the winning run for Cincinnati.

Barnett turned the letter over to the FBI and extra security men from the Boston police department's special intelligence division will be on hand at Fenway Park to offer protection to Barnett.

Cincinnati Hurler Is an Artist Even When He's Not Pitching

By Murray Chass

BOSTON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Edwin "Lefty" Niekro is an artist, an artist and a sculptor, an artist and an antique collector. Niekro is a relief pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds who has pitched three victories and two losses in the Reds' six post-season games.

They are, of course, the same person—Rawlins 3d, and Rawlins 1st while Rawlins has not approached a canvas with the skill Picasso, Picasso never came to be a World Series pitcher.

Rawlins, a rookie who will be Friday, conceivably could be the hero of this series whenever it is resumed. He has no one else as figured as this down-to-earth fellow with aristocratic name.

After saving the second playoff game for Cincinnati over Pittsburgh and gaining the victory in a third, Rawlins was the winning pitcher in games two and three of the series and saved game No. 5.

In six post-season appearances, a right-hander who accumulated a National League high of 22 wins during the regular season—spite six weeks in the minors—allowed just one run in 10 2/3 innings, a 0.84 earned run average.

"I really didn't expect things come out the way they have; kind of nice," the curly-blond youngster said. "I haven't thought much about pitching in the playoffs and the series. I get tied in the middle of it and I don't think about it. I go blindly through it. I imagine after the fact, I'll wake up some morning and think, 'Wow, that was a pretty big deal and I was right in the middle of it.'"

As dominant as he has been in his relief pitching, Rawlins wins the prize for having the most colorful name in the series.

His name, though, is somewhat misleading because the Rawlinses not only are the Rawlinses, but only to the Rawlinses. His father, Rawlins Jr., is an unpretentious engineer for the Bell Telephone Company. Rawlins has a sister, Nancy; a twin brother, Ralph, and an older set of twins, Robert and Richard. In his brothers having such injury names, how did he become Rawlins 3d?

They knew what they wanted name one of us," Rawlins 3d said, "but they ran out of names, they were standing around wondering what to name me, and father said, 'Give him my name. I'm glad they didn't name

me Walter or Horatio or something like that.'"

Some people might be sensitive to the fancy name the Rawlinses have. N.J. Rawlins gave their youngest child (he was born 15 minutes after Ralph), but not Rawlins.

"Your name has nothing to do with your spirit or who you are or what kind of person you are," he said. "I got kidded about my name when I was younger, but since I've been in baseball my name has helped open the door. People remembered me because of my name."

Some day people also may remember Rawlins because of his paintings, although he has no such pretensions at the moment. His mother paints, one of his older brothers paints and he has painted since he was a boy.

"I'm an expressionist," he related, "inventing things in my mind and putting them on canvas. I mainly work in oils but also in water colors and pastels. I do landscapes and still life and I like to experiment in different styles. I've given some paintings away, but I haven't tried to sell anything."

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Luis Tiant, scheduled to start the sixth game, works out on bicycle in Red Sox clubhouse at Fenway Park.



FIT TO BE THROWN—Jacksonville's Dennis Hughes, right, puts himself on the ground after his team tried—and failed—to score four times from the 11-yard line of Portland in the World Football League game. Jacksonville also failed to win the contest.

U.S. Pan-Am Stars Rally Round the Flag

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21 (UPI).

Seven years after United States black athletes held their fists high at the Olympic Stadium here as a protest against their country, Bill Collins stood on the winner's stand and wished he had a giant American flag to wave.

"We are all proud to represent our country," said Collins, who moments before had outspun Cuban Jose Triana over the final leg of the 400-meter relay.

"We know America is No. 1 and we wanted to show it."

American pride, something of a novelty of late, grew during the past week at the Pan-American Games because of Cuban boasting and continual harassment from Mexican crowds.

And that pride broke out in a rash of gold medal performances yesterday—the United States winning six of eight finals on the last day of track and field and taking six of seven gold medals in swimming.

With five days remaining in the games, the United States had stockpiled 61 gold medals and 138 overall compared with Cuba's 53, first places and 83 total medals.

The American surge was best represented by Collins and his 400-meter relay teammates—Clancy Edwards, Larry Brown and Don Merrick.

Collins took the baton two strides in front of Triana but quickly the Cuban came alongside the American.

"I wanted to go out easy so he could come up next to me," said Collins. "And then I destroyed him. I don't care who they had as an anchorman today (Cuba's leading sprinter, Silvio Leonard), did not run because of an injury suffered last week. I was up for this race."

"We have had this big gripe with the Cubans, but the U.S. will always be No. 1 in track and field. We wanted to give a performance on the platform after we won. We wanted to have four American flags and wave them. We couldn't find any. We looked all over the Pan-American village for some flags, but they didn't have any."

"We wanted to show we were proud of the United States."

It was in the Olympics here in 1968 that John Carlos and Tommy Smith bowed their heads and raised their gloved fists during the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. Smith had won the 200-meter dash and Carlos finished third, but for their post-race action they were banished from the Olympic village by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Yesterday was the busiest day at the Pan-Am Games, and the Americans made the most of it.

Along with the 400-meter relay victory of the Americans came up with victories from Tony Waldrop, 3:45.09 in the 1,600-meter run; Sherry Calvert 1:19.1/2 in the Javelin; Earl Bell, 17-5 1/4 in the pole vault; and the men's 1,600-meter 3:00.76 and women's 400-meter 44.5 relay teams.

In the American defeats,

and anything with a safety aspect such as suspension units or body panels. Cars must have been built after Jan. 1, 1972.

John Horsman, technical chief of the winning Gulf cars this year, said he thought NASCAR stock cars could handle the course, which includes a five-mile straightaway and a series of tricky bends, provided they updated their brakes.

NHL to Face Russians

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The New York Rangers will play the Soviet Army team at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 28 in the first of an eight-game North American tour of National Hockey League clubs by two Russian hockey teams. The other touring team, Wings of the Soviet, will open its four-game swing with a game against the Pittsburgh Penguins on Jan. 20.

Cuba's Rocio Mendez beat Charles Smead by half a lap in the marathon and Canada, paced by individual 400-meter gold medalist Joyce Yakobowich, won the 1,600-meter women's relay in 3:30.35.

At the pool, Canada's Lynn Cennard beat American Rosemary Boone in the women's 100-meter backstroke in 1:06.59; but otherwise it was America all the way. The men's sprint relay team won easily from Canada in 3:27.67; Kim Peyton beat Gail Amundrud of Canada by 1 1/2 lengths to win the 200-meter freestyle in 2:04.57; Steve Furniss held off teammate Rick Colella to win the 400-meter individual medley by a length in 4:40.38, and Laura Stirling whipped Marcia Moray to take the 100-meter breaststroke in 1:15.17.

Phil Boggs, the reigning world champion, did not perform his third dive with his usual precision, lost the lead to Tim Moore and that's how it finished. Moore scored 578.75 points to Boggs's 576.36.

In synchronized swimming pairs Robyn Curran and Amanda Norrish won the gold medal with a 135.96 total, ahead of the Canadian team of Laura Wilkin and Carol Stewart.

Mexico, with a five-goal performance from Armando Fernandez, defeated Cuba, 7-5, to win the water polo tournament. The United States, which finished with a 3-1 record, took the silver ahead of Cuba, 3-2.

Real Madrid Soccer Talent Faces Test by Derby County

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—A day of immense activity, of many fascinating games in the three European tournaments, each of which is to play the first leg of its second round.

The Derby County-Real Madrid match at the Baseball Ground appears more intriguing than ever. When Miljan Miljanic, the Real manager and Yugoslav's coach in last year's World Cup, was recently in London to watch Derby, he spoke with typical candor of the game. He is the first to admit that his Real team cannot be compared with the great side that won the first European Cup, a team inspired by the Argentinian polymath, Alfredo Di Stefano. But he has a considerable array of talent.

Real at the moment plays a kind of catenaccio, though as Miljanic points out, the veteran Pirri, nominally the sweeper, is just as often to be seen in midfield. Amancio, 37, Pirri's colleague on so many fine Real teams, is still a formidable right-sided striker, while Roberto Martinez, the Argentinian, is dangerous in the air though Miljanic clearly doesn't think him a virtuoso. It will be interesting to see whether he decides to use another veteran Spanish international, Velazquez, in midfield, after his recent improvement and time form against Dynamo Bucharest.

When he arrived in Madrid, Miljanic said he found Velazquez a typical Spanish player, splendid with the ball, but not so splendid without it. He has successfully worked on that phase of his game. Derby will be praying that it has the recently injured Francis Lee fit to lead its attack as dashingly as he did in the second half of the previous home game, against Slovan Bratislava.

Miljanic considers Dynamo Kiev far and away the best club in Europe, though he points out that they are a unique phenomenon, the product of Ukrainian skill, rather than Russian, and an intense psycho-physical preparation which renders the two young coaches almost secondary. Kiev has the earliest task of the round, having been drawn against Akrans of Iceland, which is just what the doctor ordered when they are already embroiled on so

many different fronts. It looks as if Dynamo—the Russian national team—will duly qualify for the quarter-finals of the Nations Cup, thanks to that 1-0 victory in Switzerland, while it has already bested Bayern Munich at home and away in the so-called Super Cup, between the winners of the European Cup and the European Cupwinners' Cup.

In the latter competition, West Ham United, from east London, goes to Armenia, where they meet the former Russian champions Ararat Erevan, sturdy opponents in last season's European Cup. It will be interesting to see whether West Ham decides to give a game to its remarkable 17-year-old inside-forward Alan Curshley, whose league debut this month against Newcastle United was the stuff that dreams are made on—a beautifully struck goal, a host of devastating through passes. Curshley last summer helped England's Youth team to win the European title.

In the European Cup, Bayern Munich plays in Malmo, Sweden, and may struggle. Injuries to Mueller and Hoernes have blunted the edge of their team, and they must mourn more than ever the loss of Paul Breitner to Madrid. In West Germany, Borussia Monchengladbach should score enough goals against Juventus to keep them afloat for the return, but they should note that Juve's Siadani striker, the swarthy Pietro Anastasi, is playing this season with more dynamism than for a long while, keeping even that other astounding veteran, José Altamir, on the bench.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct	FF	PA
Buffalo	4	1	0	.800	163	59
Miami	3	2	0	.600	129	88
N.Y. Jets	2	3	0	.400	101	145
Baltimore	1	4	0	.200	108	121
New England	1	4	0	.200	52	102

Central

	W	L	T	Pct	FF	PA
Cincinnati	5	0	0	1.000	107	59
Pittsburgh	4	1	0	.800	154	48
Cougar	3	2	0	.600	112	86
Cleveland	0	5	0	.000	58	164

West

	W	L	T	Pct	FF	PA
Oakland	3	2	0	.600	58	97
Denver	3	2	0	.600	99	119
Kansas City	2	3	0	.400	114	107
San Diego	1	4	0	.200	82	101

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct	FF	PA
Dallas	4	1	0	.800	121	74
Washington	3	2	0	.600	127	72
St. Louis	3	2	0	.600	128	118
N.Y. Giants	2	3	0	.400	79	116
Philadelphia	1	4	0	.200	68	105

Central

	W	L	T	Pct	FF	PA
Minnesota	5	0	0	1.000	151	70
Detroit	3	2	0	.600	103	88
Green Bay	1	4	0	.200	74	121
Chicago	1	4	0	.200	55	127

West

	W	L	T	Pct	FF	PA
Los Angeles	4	1	0	.800	88	63
Atlanta	3	2	0	.600	78	72
San Francisco	2	3	0	.400	82	81
New Orleans	1	4	0	.200	51	120

Monday's Result

N.Y. Giants 17, Buffalo 14.

Saturday's Game

St. Louis at N.Y. Giants.

Sunday's Games

Baltimore at N.Y. Jets.
Miami at Buffalo.
Cincinnati at Atlanta.
Washington at Cleveland.
Denver at Kansas City.
Dallas at Philadelphia.
New Orleans at Los Angeles.
San Francisco at New England.
San Diego at Oakland.
Green Bay at Pittsburgh.
Next Monday's Game
Minnesota at Chicago.

Hunt Hits on 37-Yarder Giants' Late Field Goal Hands Bills First Loss

By William N. Wallace

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 21 (UPI)—A 37-yard field goal by George Hunt with 6 seconds left in the game was the next-to-last play and the decisive one here last night as those poor, bedraggled New York Giants pulled off a major upset by defeating the unbeaten Buffalo Bills, 17-14, before a stunned crowd of 79,518 in Rich Stadium.

Hunt's kick was preceded by a miss two minutes earlier, a memorable miss of a 19-yard field-goal attempt: the player who missed that time, and then missed from 50 yards out with 62 seconds left to play, was John Leybold, the usually consistent Buffalo kicker.

But the action surrounding those field goals in a hectic final quarter was the essence of a game which started out to be easy for the Bills.

They broke out to a 14-0 lead in the first 18 minutes of play and the Giants were in character—earnest but ineffective.

The tide first shifted in the second quarter when the Giants got up off the symbolic turf and delivered a 91-yard touchdown drive, by far their best offensive effort of a season which had seen one opening victory over Philadelphia followed by three defeats. The drive was successful when Ray Rhodes caught a 30-yard touchdown pass from Craig Morton.

The New York defenders more or less contained O.J. Simpson, the National Football League's premier running back. He gained 128 yards in 34 carries, his lowest total of this season. A total more significant was that Simpson's longest gain of the night was only 13 yards. When he does not come up with the big play, the Bills are a more human team, a team that the foe can deal with.

The third quarter was scoreless and messy; then came the fourth act.

To the astonishment of all hands, the Giants put together a 90-yard scoring drive, one in which quarterback Morton used his head and his skills, and found a weakness in the Bills' secondary, Al Oliver, at cornerback. Morton completed four key passes, two to Walker Gillette.

Ron Johnson was in the game, replacing Kotar, and Johnson ran like the 1,000-yard run-

ning back of the early 1970s. The mangled offensive line blocked. Things worked. Johnson scored on a 10-yard sweep to tie the game at 11:14 of the final period.

The pace quickened. The Bills, once tied, attacked and brought the ball down to the Giants' two-yard line. With 2:16 left they set up Leybold for what was supposed to be the easy winning field goal. Leybold missed.

The Giants came back but seemed doomed when Rhodes fumbled after catching a 30-yard pass from Morton. Charlie Ford, the Buffalo cornerback, picked up the fumble and returned it to the New York 37. Here was another chance for Simpson to win the game. But the Giants held O.J. to five yards in two carries and Leybold missed again.

With 62 seconds left, the Giants took over at their 33. Morton passed to Rhodes. For 22 Johnson made eight on a draw to the 20 and one more yard to the 19. Hunt came in and kicked the field goal. The Giants were jubilant. They not only had done some redeeming, but some identifying. They had rejoined the elite of the NFL for one night at least.

College Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 teams with won-lost records and first-place votes in parentheses.)

	Pts
1. Ohio State (5-0) (37)	415
2. Oklahoma (6-0) (31)	379
3. So. Calif. (6-0) (15)	294
4. Nebraska (6-0)	282
5. Alabama (5-1)	198
6. Texas A-M (4-2)	197
7. Michigan (4-0-2)	164
8. Texas (5-1)	134
9. Pittsburgh (5-1)	122
10. Colorado (5-1)	82
11. Arizona State (5-0)	55
12. Florida (5-1)	28
13. Wisconsin (4-2)	18
14. Notre Dame (5-1)	9
15. Missouri (4-2)	6
16. Iowa (4-2)	4
17. San Diego St. (7-0)	3
18. UCLA (4-3-1)	2
19. Miami (Ohio) (4-1)	1
20. Maryland (5-1-1)	1

(Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI Board of Coaches. These teams on probation for 1975 are: Mississippi State, SMU, Beach State and Southwestern Louisiana.)

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